HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 31 BOMBAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

OUR HILARIOUS LAUGH WEEK !

All Comic Films Programme—You will Roar with glee—Quake with Mirth—Shake with laughter!

ALL COMIC FILMS

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK—FOUR COMIC FILMS of two reels each !

A Laugh a Minute Keeps you hale and fit !

You have simply to LAUGH—LAUGH and LAUGH !

TO-NIGHT :— 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

OUR FUNNIEST LAUGH WEEK ! Eight

"HAROLD LLOYD"

Comedies of one reel each—full of Roaring Mirth—will shake you with laughter for full one and a half hour—Harold Lloyd in his best and hilarious comics ! with the lovely, bewitching

BEBE DANIALS

And Harry Pollard of the Sample Patent Moustache !

TO-NIGHT :— 3-30 ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

LAUGH—LAUGH—LAUGH—and nothing else !

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,586
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,586
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARCHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel : "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent : A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St, KARACHI.

and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
5th Feb.	RIVERWAY ..	To Japan
1st March	DEVANA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	KYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
4th Feb.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
16th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security

APPLY TO :—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernote. :—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices w... ...very payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Rd Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS : ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE : 25831.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES AL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, joints, cold, cough, cuts, b chilblains, rheumatism, be and a host of othe troubles Cost 10

Sold Everywh

It kills and

ACHES

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State, Palanpur.
A 28100

WANTED—A Competent SPINNING MASTER for a Spinning Mill. Will pay upto Rs. 700. Apply with full particulars to SOMABHAI PATEL, 14, Dadyseth Plot, Walkeshwar Road.
A R72

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for the Bombay Presidency on liberal terms of commission, Office allowance and bonus. Only really capable men need apply to Box 13, THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
A 28097

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply: BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
20

WANTED—A thoroughly competent INVOICE and STOCK LEDGER CLERK, preferably having thorough experience of typing invoices. Also a JUNIOR TYPIST. Apply personally to DAWAR H. KAZI & CO., Gresham Building, after 12-30 p.m. on February 5.
A 28101

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION and TUTOR to an Indian Princess, Hindu preferred. Should be a graduate knowing Sanskrit and with teaching experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1908, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28111

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Opp: Petit Institute. Fort, to learn the twin art of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at specially reduced fees at any convenient hour from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Individual Tuition. Success guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return accepted photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be addressed to

THE EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.—Whole set Rs. 23. Apply C. HIMATLAL & CO., Popatwadi, Bombay 2. Local Delivery free.
L R26

SITUATIONS WANTED

ALL ROUND experienced Hindoo Salesman seeks EMPLOYMENT to work on commission basis. Apply Box No. 1909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R24

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay; inquire there P. J. JAI.
C R23

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—Brunswick Ice Machines in all sizes from 1 ton to 6 tons capacity have just been landed, and are available at reasonable prices. Apply Sole Agents: M. S. VERNAL & CO., 5, Council House Street, CALCUTTA. Telegrams: "PORCUPINE."
K 28042

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING under Expert at Crown Typewriting Co., Cawasji Patel Street, opposite Hongkong Bank. Moderate fees.
M R23

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving India.—(1) One Full size BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, recently re-clothed and recushioned in first class order—with two sets Billiard Balls, one set Pyramid and one set Snooker Balls, Cues, Cue Rack, Marking Board, two Benches and other accessories. Rs. 1,700; (2) UPRIGHT PIANO by Winklemann, specially built for India in splendid condition. Rs. 700. The above may be seen at 44, Cumballa Hill, over Kemp & Co.
N R17

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 8 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all our inquiries for the purchase of stores for the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills and the Indian Woollen Mills will be put up at the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills at Foras Road where all communications in connection with store supplies should be forwarded.
28108

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Office will be REMOVED to 107, Esplanade Road (Old French Bank Building) 1st Floor, near Messrs. Marks & Co., Ltd., on the 7th February, 1927.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1927.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Solicitors, High Court.
28112

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following steamers, for breaking up purposes :—

S. S. "MAHANADI" Gross Tonnage 1194
S. S. "SABARMATI" Gross Tonnage 1014-5
S. S. "ZUARI" Gross Tonnage 217-8

The above are lying in the stream off Mazagon and can be inspected any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S.T.)

Intending purchasers should communicate with the Superintending Engineer, Patent Slip, Mazagon, who will arrange to have a launch to take them out to the above vessels for inspection.

Sealed tenders, to be addressed to The Chairman, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., care of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Home Street, Fort, Bombay, should be delivered not later than noon (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1927.

The Chairman does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1927.
28105

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of diets to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 12-2-1927. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Diets for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Secretary's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Re. 1 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

Names of all partners should be mentioned in the Tender.

JIVRAJ M. MEHTA,
Dean.
28107

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SURAT SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for the Surat School Board. Pay Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem plus Rs. 40 conveyance allowance. Only a graduate in Arts of any recognized University with experience in education need apply. Application stating qualifications, age and nationality should be sent upto 15th February, 1927, to the CHAIRMAN, School Board, Surat. Canvassing will be treated as a disqualification.

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM MEHTA,
Chairman,
Surat School Board.

Surat School Board Office,
Dated 1st February, 1927. 28104

ELECTRIFICATION OF HISSAR

THE Municipal Committee Hissar has resolved to electrify the town. Services of some electrical manufacturing company are needed for the purpose. Tenders to reach the undersigned by the middle of March either through post or by agents, latter to be preferred.

M. L. MITAL,
Secretary Mpl. Committee, Hissar.
28099

NOTICE.

To,

THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS OF THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Dear Sirs,

PURSUANT to a Requisition, dated 31st January, 1927, received from a Holder of more than one-tenth of the nominal amount of the Debentures issued by the Dwarka Cement Co., Ltd., Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Debenture Holders of the Dwarka Cement Co. Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No .16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1927, to consider and if thought fit to pass the Resolution set out below as an Extraordinary Resolution :—

"That Clause 19 of the Debenture Trust Deed shall be altered by providing that the principal monies due and owing to the Debenture Holders 'pari passu' and without any preference or priority whatsoever for the principal monies due on the Debentures whether due date for payments shall have arrived or not shall be payable first out of the residue in the said clause mentioned and the interest for the time being due and owing on the Debentures shall be payable secondly out of the residue therein mentioned and that such alteration be effected by a Supplemental Trust Deed, whereby the payments authorised by the first two subclauses of Clause 19 shall be transposed.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1927.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
MADHAVJEE DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Trustees for the Debenture-Holders.
28103

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S FILMS.

UNDER instructions from our client Mr. DWARKADAS NARANDAS, Sole Proprietor of the Kohinoor Film Co., we beg to give notice to the public that our client is the sole Proprietor of the Kohinoor Film Co. Our client's attention has been drawn to a notice published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd instant by Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. Our client says :—

(1). That Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. are not the Mortgagees in possession of all or any negatives of positives of the Films belonging to our client nor of any other thing belonging to our client.

2. That Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. are not entitled to retain possession of the negatives and positives of the Films belonging to our client except for the purposes mentioned in the Booking Agency agreement.

3. That Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. are not entitled to book any Film at any place in contravention of the terms of the said agency agreement.

If any person will deal with Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. in contravention of the terms of the Booking Agency agreement he will do so entirely at his own risk and will be responsible for the consequences thereof.

Dated this 4th day of February 1927.

PURNANAND, CLUBWALLA,
& JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for Dwarkadas Narandas.
28102

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-12-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 5¼ per cent. Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING **10,000** Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1926, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, January 27, 1927, under instruction from Messrs. Hyderally Esmailji Kurwa, Sujauddin Ismail Kurwa, Amiruddin Ismailji Kurwa, Abedeen Esmailji Kurwa, and Nooruddin Ismailji, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased Mortgagor Tajbhoy Thaverbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under Indentures of Mortgage and Transfer of Mortgage, dated 1st April, 1914, and 12th November, 1920, respectively, our client was the highest bidder and declared the purchaser of the property described below.

Any person having any claim in, or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 25-27-31, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Abdul Rahman Street, otherwise called Rangari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7206 and Old Survey Nos. 1052-1053 and New Survey No. 1887 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property now or late of Hoosein Karim, on the South by the property now or late of Haji Hassan Yacoob and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No .35 and Street No. 133-35.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1927.

DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28106

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2089 of 1925.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., a firm, doing business in Bombay at Apollo Street, within the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Messrs. DESAI & VAZIRBHAI, a firm, till lately carrying on business in Bombay as Merchants and Commission Agents at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendants.

To,

(1) A. V. ESUF, and
(2) DALPATBHAI MAKANJI DESAI.
Partners in the abovenamed defendant firm.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 5,924-9-0 and further interest at 9 per cent on Rs. 4,468-10-0 from 1st of January, 1925, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of February, 1927, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs at the final disposal of the suit and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

The 25th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28109

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th Instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters and by order of the concerned:—

8 Pieces 40 yards each Hemp canvas.
2 cases cotton and artificial Silk piecegoods.
5 Brick Safes (small).
12 Brick Safes (large).
3 Safes (American).
1 Piece 21 yds. Flannel cloth.
1 Perambulator (new).
2 cases each 24 boxes assorted chocolates

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 "Benz" motor Car 7 seater.
1 "Chevrolet" Motor Car 5 Seater.
1 Landaulette by Windover.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN, BABY GRAND PIANO, BY "SCHIEDWAYER" VELVET PILE CARPETS, PHONOGRAPH, ICE BOX, ETC.

To-morrow SUNDAY, the 6th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, opp. Mr. Cawasjee Jehangir Sett's bungalow valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture of the latest design, also a few pieces of Jacobean furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, sliding dining table, leather lined chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, khaki lined suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, one handsome mahogany iron frame Baby Grand Piano, in good condition, by Schiedweyer, phonograph with records, velvet pile carpets, silver cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat-stand, ice box, meatsafe, etc., the property of T. K. W. North, Esqr., of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Coy., Chartered Accountants and others.

Catalogues are published and the Property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

AMUSEMENTS

SEE—and admire—TO-DAY

Excelsior Film Co.'s Picture

DIL-FAROSH

AN ADOPTATION
from
THE WELL-KNOWN-POET SHAKESPEARE'S
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
featuring
Mr. UDWADIA, Mr. ATHVALE,
Mr. SYED UMAR & Miss NARGIS

Don't Fail-This Week.

DIL-FAROSH

TIME & RATES AS USUAL,
At
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

LAST FOUR DAYS
TO-DAY 2 SHOWS MATINEE 4-30 p.m.
TO-DAY 2 SHOWS NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
KEITH'S THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA.
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Nana's Chowk (Opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
First appearance in India
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT
DARE DEVIL JENKINS.
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45 ft. in Mid-air through Flames of Fire.
Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.
LAST MATINEE
SUNDAY at 4-30 P. M.

LAUGH WEEK! LAUGH WEEK!
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
First and Greatest Comedy in 10 Reels of Never-ending Mirth.
"THE GOLD RUSH"
"THE GOLD RUSH"
FEATURING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
Dramatic Comedy written and directed by Charlie Chaplin.
Heartaches—become rib-ticklers; Tragedies—turn to Laughter; Miseries—bring mirthfulness as Chaplin burlesques all the human ills.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Ocean of Laughs; tidal waves of Joy! The Funniest and Greatest Comedy Afloat.
'THE NAVIGATOR'
FEATURING
THE FROZEN FACED COMEDIAN
BUSTER KEATON.
You'll Bubble with laughter when you see Buster Keaton in "The Navigator."
The best story with the funniest and Newest Gags and the Greatest Collection of laughs ever shown.

EMPRESS THEATRE
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
LIVE A LIFE OF LOVE AND JOY!.
Know that the Lloyd Brand of Laughs is the best.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"GRANDMA'S BOY."
His First 5 Part Feature.
Also
"A SAILOR MADE MAN"
FEATURING
HAROLD LLOYD
An Explosion of Fast Fun!
Lloyd's Laughs Last.

EDWARD THEATRE
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Grand Comic Programme. It'll shiver your Timbers.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE PILGRIM"
The funniest Picture of the Screen's funniest man.
Also
(2) Mack Sennett Comedies of 2 Parts Each.
'On PETROL & DUCK HUNTERS'
Wildly Hysterical Fun!
Wildly Mysterical Fun!

GAIETY THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Irresistable Brilliant Combination!
World's Premier Comedian
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
And
World's Most Talked of Child.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
A Picture that made the Kid famous.
Love—Genuine humour—Pathos—Laughter.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road)
CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE
SEE TO-NIGHT or DURING THIS WEEK
SHARDA'S
Most Astounding and Hall Marked Production
FOLLIES of the RICH
Featuring
Miss MANI, Miss MARY,
Mr. KAPUR and others.
This picture will startle your nerves as it stands in competition with any other foreign Films.
Daily Four Shows:—
at 4-45; 7; 9-15; and 11-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Irene's here!!
(the best dressed laugh show that ever came to town)
the musical comedy triumph brought to the screen.....more fascinating.....more scintillating.....dozens of Hollywood's glorified beauties.....hundreds of gorgeous gowns .....but it's Colleen Moore who does it.....She's Irene.

9 REELS. IRENE
Her Greatest Comedy Achievement.
Adapted from the famous Musical Comedy Triumph
IT'S A SENSATION!
Reels of beautiful natural colours,
Filled with frills and thrills and a
CIRCUS OF FUN.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4 P M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD
(Now under the Management of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji, the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas)
AN ABSORBING ROMANCE OF LOVE AND ADVENTURE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER!
"North of the Rio Grande"
Intensely Dramatic, filled with heart appeal. Superb Photography featuring
JACK HOLT & BEBE DANIELS
Love on the Roaring Plains.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T).

SEASON'S GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME—From TO-DAY & THIS WEEK.
BEAUTIFUL COMIC PROGRAMME WITH CLASSICAL DANCE
Miss VALENTINA & Mr. GORDEN will perform—Hungarian-oriental SARI and POLKA DANCES on the Stage with SPECIAL SWEET MUSIC.
DON'T FORGET To See This Masterpiece Programme. Come one—Come all.
PROGRAMME
1. Congress Topical.
2. Oriental Dance.
3. 4. Mertle Preserved Indian Comic-Two Parts.
5. Hungarian Dance
6. Music Tunes and Sari Dance.
7. English Comics.
9. Polka Dance.
10. Life's Bet. (Indian Comic.)
KRISHNA Co.'s BEAUTIFUL COMIC
GUJRAT'S COMIC PICTURE OF LAUGHTER. CONGRESS TOPICAL—LATEST GAUHATI CONGRESS. ALL THESE WITH MERRY DANCES.
COME TO-NIGHT & ENJOY THE PLEASURE.
Saturday & Sunday 3 P. M. DAILY: 5, 7, 9, 11
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI RO

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. J. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of two per cent. per ...nm on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to ...00,000 provided that the amount of half ... interest is not less than Rs. 5.
...D DEPOSITS are received for one ...horter period on terms which may ...ed on application.
...cription of BANKING and EX... ...iness transacted.
...WASHIO,
Manager.
...bay.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

EMPEROR GEORGE V'S. HOROSCOPE MAKER.
GOVT. ASTROLOGER
Pdt. K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S MAHAMAYA TALISMAN
If not benefitted, money refunded.
Each Kabach contains Guarantee letter. Planets reign supreme in human life. When these become unfavourable men are sure to be baffled in enterprises. If you are deprived of your brighter futurity, if you are troubled with family affairs, failures meet you in every step and in all undertaking jobs, wear this Puraschavansiddha Kabach and you will be simply charmed to see its prerogative of bringing all-round prosperity. Price Rs. 5/-
The CALCUTTA ASTROLOGICAL SYNDICATE,
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
ROSE-GRAFTS.
500 Selected varieties, British and Continental, of all shades of colour, perfumed, including new introductions, Prices considerably reduced, are sent well-packed throught India and Burma. Illustrated Price-lists free.
JARDIN DES FLEURS
P. O. Mihijam, Santal Pergs. E. I. Ry.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

"RAJBINDU"
AN IMMEDIATE CURE
for
Vomiting, Dysentry, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Stomach-ache.
THOUSANDS CURED
The only medicine for all the diseases.
Prepared and Sold by
Valabh Vijay & Sons,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

PRICES REDUCED

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

VIEL-O-PHONE

HORNLESS TABLE GRAND MODELS
Mohagany, Oak or Walnut polished cabinet. World-Renowned SWISS MAKE Motors. Made by experts standing 100 years in the line of Phonograph Motors. Full Swing tone Arm, Expression Special Sound Box, All wood floating Horn.

Model No. 80	Rs. 110	0 0
Model No. 85	Rs. 130	0 0
Model No. 90	Rs. 140	0 0
Model No. 95	Rs. 150	0 0
Model No. 125	Rs. 200	0 0

Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.
Illustrated catalogue on request.
THE VIEL-O-PHONE Co.,
HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY:—
Mahim; Bombay 16.
Branches:—Calcutta, 46 Central Avenue.
Madras, 21 Baker St., G.T.
Rangoon, 240 Barr Street.

ALLEGED DEMOLITION OF HINDU TEMPLE.

CHARGE AGAINST THREE MUSLIMS.

Baijnath Shivdin Sonar, a tenant residing in the chawl of Mahomed Jaffer at Duncan Road filed a complaint before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court charging Mahomed Jaffer, Hussein Mistri and Peermahomed Cassum with destroying and damaging a Hindu temple and an idol of worship and causing mischief and abetment under Sections 295, 427 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

..The complainant alleged that adjoining the chawl in which he resided and which was bought over recently by Mahomed Jaffer there were a temple of God Shiva which the Hindu inhabitants of the locality worshipped and a pimpal tree. Both of them were public property. On August 9, 1926 the first accused got a portion of the tree cut, in spite of the unanimous protest of the Hindus, only with the intention of insulting the religious feeling of the Hindus. On the next day he (the first accused) went again with the second and third accused and ordered them—the second and the third accused to destroy the temple and cut down the tree. The Hindus raised a strong protest against it but the accused persons uprooted the tree and demolished the temple and the idol of God Shiva. that was in it. This, the complainant alleged, was done simply with a view to outrage the religious feelings of the Hindus. He therefore charged the accused as above and prayed for process against them.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the accused.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

TWO CASHIERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Chimanlal Nihalchand and Jaisinglal Bhagubhai cashiers of the firms of Messrs. Gokulbhai Moolchand and Girdharlal Ugarchand respectively were charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday with conspiring together and defrauding the firms to the extent of Rs. 85,000. There was another charge, against the above two accused and Bapulal Mohanlal, a clerk in the firm of Girdharlal Ugarchand, that of falsifications of accounts.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution, Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and Sorab Kapadia, appeared for the complainant firms and Messrs. Pandit, Nariman and K. Thakore appeared for the first, second and third accused respectively.

The prosecution story in the first charge, as related by Mr. Thanawala was that both the complainant firms were doing money lending business and had dealings with each other since February, 1926. The accused being cashiers were in charge of the cash and the safe keys of their respective firms. They had the authority to receive and make payments, sign the receipt book and write accounts. Whenever any transaction took place between the two complainant firms, the cashier of the lending firm used to take the money to the borrowing firm and get the cashier's signature in his book. The necessary entries in the cash books and ledgers were made afterwards.

The prosecution alleged that in the present case the cashier of Gokulbhai Moolchand took an aggregate sum of Rs. 85,000 from the cashier of Girdharlal Ugarchand on seven occasions between March 8 and November 11, 1926 and gave his signature for the same. But none of the amounts were credited to the account of Girdharlal Ugarchand. On the other hand the cashier of Gokulbhai Mulchand showed the amounts in his books as advanced to the other firm. This was not discovered for time, but in December last Girdharlal inquired of his cashier as to what the other firm owed them and he was told it was Rs. 85,000. As he wanted some money he telephoned Gokulbhai Mulchand for Rs. 35,000 out of the amount. Gokulbhai after referring to his books informed Girdharlal that he owed him nothing. Both of them met soon after and found that their cashiers had conspired and had cheated both of them. They then informed the police who investigated in the matter and found that the accused were doing extensive business in 'Kacha Khandi' and American futures with one Bapulal Hargovind and lost a good deal in the business. The amounts they had misappropriated were used for paying up the losses.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS UNION.

In the second bulletin published by the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union Mr. Jhabwalla, the Hon. Secretary, gives the results of the activities carried on by the Union. The Union has been successful by obtaining for the workers the night work and additional allowances. Several representations were made on behalf of the clerical staff regarding Efficiency Bar Test at Rs. 80 per mensem. Protests having been made against the continuance of "Night Rota" for the clerical staff, the Chairman has promised to receive a deputation. The grievances of 2nd grade Assistant shed superintendents was brought to the notice of the Chairman, and it was suggested that the anomaly of two grades of Assistants, performing the same work but with considerable difference in pay should be made away with.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

PROCESS ISSUED.

Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate is engaged in hearing a case of alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,843, at the instance of Haji Rahimtulla Rami, a merchant against Ibrahim Lalji and Adam Lalji. The respondents are a firm of commission agents working in Bombay and are having business connections with the complainant at Cutch. The complainant in 1925, instructed the respondent firm to consign a number of bales of "gin" for the firm of Messrs. Fatehalli in Africa. Invoices were duty sent by the respondents, but there was no sign of the consignments for some months. The complainant thereupon advised Messrs. Fatehalli to complete the sale and send him the sale proceeds. After waiting for ome time, the complainant drew up a hundi in the name of one Laddabhai and asked Messrs. Fatehalli to honour the same. The latter however, informed the complainant that the sale proceeds of Rs. 5,843 had been duly remitted to the respondents. On inquiry from the respondents, the latter asserted that as Messrs. Fatehalli owed them moneys they were not prepared to credit the amount to the complainant.

His Worship after hearing arguments converted the order of notice to one of summons.

Mr. Frank Oliveira appeared for the complainant and Mr. Kanuga for the respondents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Baroda, Ld., was held at the Registered office of the bank near Mandvi, Baroda, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo.

The notice convening the meeting and the Auditors' Report having been read, the Chairman said the net profit for the year that had ended including the amount brought forward was Rs. 5,42,336|14|7 which was a little higher than the amount earned in 1925. This he hoped would be considered satisfactory taking into consideration the fact that the depression in trade generally and the mill industry particularly has continued to the same extent, as in the preceding year. The management under the guidance of the general manager, Mr. Randle, had followed a cautious policy as before and the Directors' thanks were due to him as well as the Bombay Manager Mr. Collings.

The bank rate for 1926 had been 4.82 as against 5.64 in the preceding year. In spite of this low rate, the Bank has been able to earn sufficient profit to enable the directors to declare the usual dividend of 14 per cent. and to increase the Reserve Fund by Rs. 50,000 raising the total Reserve Fund to Rs. 22,50,000 and to carry forward the sum of Rs. 46,336|14|7.

His Highness the Maharajah Saheb and his Government have extended during the year under report the same sympathy and support that they have done since the inception of the Bank.

Various resolutions were then moved and were duly passed. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INADEQUATE SENTENCE FOR HARASSMENT.

The following is copy of a letter which Mr. J. Montcalth, Secretary to the Government of Bombay has addressed to Mr. J. G. Nensey:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 6th September 1926, regarding the inadequacy of sentence in the case of harassments of a school mistress by G. I. P. workers, I am directed to state that the investigaion made by Government did not disclose any offence beyond entering a carriage reserved for females and causing annoyance to passengers. It appears that the accused forced their way into the compartment as the train started in spite of protests from the complainant, who then pulled the alarm chain and stopped the train. The Guard produced the accused before the Police. The lady was first unwilling to lodge a complaint but was advised to do so by the Police as the accused had previously annoyed her. It was not possible to charge the accused under any other Sections than section 109 and 120 of the Indian Railways Act, the maximum penalty under which is a fine of Rs. 100/ and Rs. 50/ respectively. The Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, in his discretion convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40. In the circumstances explained above Government do not think it necessary to take any further action in the matter.

2. As regards the removal of the alarm chains from some of the local trains, I am to inform you that no alarm chains had been removed from Suburban trains but that 40 steel coaches recently received from England had not been equipped with them. They have been subsequently fitted with the chains. As to the provision of brakesmen, these men were originally put on trains for the purpose of train-working and not for attendance on passengers and the appointments were abolished as it was found that there was not sufficient work for them on suburban trains."

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 3.

March	13.40+.11
May	13.69+.09
July	13.88+.06
October	14.09+.07
December	14.27+.10
Middling Spot	13.80+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 3.

March	13.46+.09
July	13.80+.07
Middling Spot	13.47+.13

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.40
May	13.62
July	13.83
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.42
May	13.64
July	13.84
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—	
March	13.41
July	13.76

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 3.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Closing.

February	7.12+.05
March	7.18+.06
April	7.21+.06
May	7.29+.06
June	7.33+.06
July	7.39+.06
August	7.42+.06
September	7.44+.06
October	7.45+.05
November	7.48+.05
December	7.51+.05
January	7.52+.05
Febuary	7.52+.05
Middling Spot	7.37+.02

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Closing.

February	13.05+.03
March	13.00+.03
April	13.00+.04
May	12.99+.04
June	12.98+.04
July	12.95+.05
August	12.97+.05
September	13.02+.05
October	13.05+.05
November	13.10+.07
December	13.17+.07
January	13.05+.07
Febuary	13.05+.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.65—.—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Scinde Good	5.45
Scinde Fully Good	5.65
Scinde Fine	5.85
Bengal Good	5.55
Bengal Fully Good	5.75
Bengal Fine	5.95
Oomra Good	6.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.30
Oomra Fine	6.55
Broach Good	6.00
Broach Fully Good	6.30
Broach Fine	6.60

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb/Mar. shipment quoted £8-5-0
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Feb/Mar. shipment offered, £19-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,—
Feb/Mar shipment offered £19-5-0
Rapeseed, To ia, Ton,
Feb/Mar. shipment offered, £19:5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment offered. 19-5-0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb, 3.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 51/6
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 1/2 lb.
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 52/
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Australian,
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 53/
Market—Quiet
Wheat Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment buers 51/.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Feb. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 19 4-1/12.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/1-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/2-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi:.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3-1/4.

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), Spot:—15-1/16.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's seding D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying D D. 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 877.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 942.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 927.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 143 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 184 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/16.
Landon—Prise Fros. 123.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 113.20.
London—Berlin Marks 20.47.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

3 months 4.1/8 per cent.
6 months 4.1/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Febuary 3.

Chartered Bank of I.A.& C.	£19-1-/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£ 116-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-1/4
National Bank	£ 48-1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/4
Funding Loan 4%	£ 87-1/2
Conversion Loan	£ 76-3/8
Indian Loan 5/1/2%	£101-7/8
Rupee Paper 3/1/2%	£ 57
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£ 59
Indian Stock 3/1/2% Sterling Loan	£70
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5%	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 93-1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb 3.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.88
T T Madrid on London	28.89
T.T. Milan on London	113.55
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.28

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Feb. 3.

Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/8%
Bank Bills 6 months	4 1/8
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 3/4%

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 3.

Copper, English best selected	£ 60
Copper, Braziers,	£ 69-1/4
Yellow Metal,	£ 65-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£ 27
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£296-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:
Buyers ..... sh. 1/6-1/2d.
Sellers ..... sh. 1/6-5/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers ..... sh. 1/6-1/4d.
Sellers ..... sh. 1/6-3/8d.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 1

Linseed, Calcuta, Ton:—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £17-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton,
Jan/Feb. shipment. Hull Paid. £15-3-9
Feb/Mar. shipment. Continent £15-1-3.
Market:—Firm.
Linseed, Bombay ton,
Feb/Mar shipment Nominal £18-15-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
Mar/Apl. delivery sellers. 31/9
May/Aug. delivery sellers 31/7-2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 3

Silver--India Bought. China Bought and sold Market closed uncertain.

Spot	28
Forward	27-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 3.

Bar Gold, fine, per oz,
£4 4 11-1/2

London, Feb. 3.

Interest, day to day Loans	4%
Interest 7 days' market Loans	4%

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 3.

Demand Bills	484.62

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—N. Y.: Improved on Trade Demand. Futures 7 to 11 Higher. Spot improved 10 points at 13.80.

LOCAL:—Steady buying by Commission House.— Liverpool opened firm.—Sewri closed firm.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—
New York May Highest 13.70 (7-57 p.m.)
Lowest 13.61 (10-28 a.m.)
Messrs Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 3rd Inst. as under:—
"Absence of pressure. Shorts uneasy."
Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 3rd Inst. (4-25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—
"Dull featureless market. Expect minor fluctuations in the immediate future."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady with little enquiry. Later on prices informed on better Spot demand, and less preserve. Futures closed 11 points higher for March, and 7 to 9 points for May and October position. Spot Cotton improved 10 points at 13.80c.

The New Orleans market also ruled steady. Futures closed 7 to 9 points higher over previous close and Spot Cotton advanced 13 points at 13,47c.

The Liverpool market opened steady 4 to 5 points but ruled featureless, closing 5 to 6 points higher. Spot sales amounted 8,000 Bales and spot prices improved 2 points at 7,37d. per lb.

Whilst being somewhat uncertain in its course, the markets have, on the whole, shown a steady undertone, and a further improvement in values has to be chronicled. The main strength was steady demand by trade for actual cotton both in America and Europe. Speculative interest is much reduced and it appears that professional operators are awaiting further developments before taking fresh risks. Any further advance at the moment is believed to induce farmers not to make a huge reduction in the acreage. Further higher levels are bound to check consumption and at the expected big consumption figures will not be realised. Last years consumption of a little over 15 million bales was helped owing to spinners using low cotton while this year the State is quite different. Looking to the broad factors of supply and consumption we think it risky to follow the advance at the moment and recommenced sales on strong markets, even if the market goes temporarily higher.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Following further advance in the prices of American Cotton, our market to-day opened firm Broach Apl/May being quoted at Rs. 269. Some of the offices were buying which caused gradual improvement in the prices. Shorts are feeling nervous. The market closed as under at 4 p.m.

	Op.	H.	L.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	269	271	269	271
Jan/Apl	276	278	276	278
Oomra				
March	253	255	253	255
May	256	257	256	257
Bengal				
March	237	240	237	240
May	239	241	239	241

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Liverpool opened firm 6 points higher. Our market opened for Broach Apl/May at 271/- and closed firm on continued by Commission firms. Recent buying by Commission Houses is supposed against their short sales of delivery contracts to local Mills.

	Op.	H.	L.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	271	272/4	271	272
Jan/Apl	278	279	278	279
Oomra				
March	255	255/8	255	255/8
May	257	257/8	257	257/8
Bengal				
March	239/8	240	239/8	239/8
May	240	240	239/8	239/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4rd.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	247/50
"	Fine	"	243/45
"	F.G.	"	235/38
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	242/43
"	F.G.	"	235/37
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	272/75
Nagpur	"	"	273/75
Yeotmal	"	"	265/67
Arvi	"	"	267/69
Amraoti	"	"	260/62
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	258/60
Mulkapur	"	"	253/54
Khandesh	"	"	250/52
"		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	"	242/45
"	F.G.	"	
Nanded/Purna	Best	Quality.	280/82
Purna	Average	"	268/70
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	258/60
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	270/80
			Old.
Broach	Fine	M.G.	
"		F.G.	
Westerns	Good.	"	
"		H.G.	
Cambodia	Fine	M.G.	290/95
Kalagin	"	"	

ROME RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bengal March	239
Bengal May	241
Broach April/May	271
Broach January April	278
Oomra March	255
Oomra May	257

Bengal	253	246	239
S./P.	249	242	235
Rajputana	253	246	239
Oomra No. 3	265	260	255 250
C. P. No. 1	290	275	270 235
C. P. No 2	273	268	263 258
Khandesh	259	254	249 244
Muthia	—	255	250 245

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

100	K. Devchand	Jaora	255
100	K. Devchand	Jamnera	255
100	K. Devchand	Nandgaon	252
200	B. Karshandas	C. P. No. 2	234
100	Gill & Co.	Kuradbadi	253
100	G. Dossa	Maheji	255
200	Suzuki & Co.	Mandleshwar	260
100	Suzuki & Co.	Kurudwadi	253
300	Ozoburin	Berar	260
200	Mitha Nathoo	Khandesh	248/50
300	K. Vishram	Muglai	260
100	Forbes & Co.	Jalna	250
200	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	258
100	H. Rambhagat	C. P. No. 2	270

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Receipts various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 3rd. inst.

Wheat	5,894	cwts.
Linseed	1,755	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,232	"
Gingellyseed	544	"
Poppyseed	21	"
Groundnuts	10,847	"
Castorseed	6,967	"
Rice	23,432	"
Myrabollams	5,311	"
Cottonseed	18,160	"
Mowraseed	30	"
Gram	4,268	"
Joowar	1,797	"
Barley	459	"
Baired	7,182	"
Coal	462	tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 4th.

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,629	2,52,630	2,19,443
Central India	4,118	1,56,813	2,29,219
Berar and Nagar	1,079	1,30,315	1,26,258
Hyderabad-Gaorani	921	43,453	44,902
Berar	7,838	3,49,492	2,67,790
Central Provinces	6,792	1,28,803	1,37,945
Total Oomras	24,677	10,61,006	10,25,657
Dholera	2,236	41,697	1,16,852
N. W. Provinces	717	49,922	1,21,312
Rajputana	281	20,066	55,651
Sind-Punjab	893	69,027	1,36,048
Broach		239	54,886
Coompta & Dharwar		19,909	13,729
Westerns- Northerns	37	9,133	8,229
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,874	2,074
American		73,728	143
Egyptian and African		21,515	30,236
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		45	439
Total	28,833	13,74,630	15,73,175

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full- pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 3rd Jan. Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	2,418	1,11,646	2,09,768
apan & China	4,300	4,46,696	5,44,113
Coast Ports	58	5,343	10,790
Upcountry by Rail		44,589	4,365
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		58,414	1,73,705
Total	6,776	6,66,688	9 42,744

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Owing to change in sterling exchange and less demand the gold market ruled quiet with a small decline in prices. Closing prices are as under:—

Bar Gold Ready	21	10	0
Mah delivery	21	9	0
Fagan delivery	21	9	6
Double Options premium:—			
Mah	0	2	6
Fagan	0	5	0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

London prices improved by quarters penny on India buying. Both America and China were sellers at the advance. To-day our market opened for Mah delivery at 63/10 and declined to 63/3 owing to absence of buyers. Only settlement of previous contracts is noticeable in Mah delivery. At present the market is uncertain owing to low stocks. The future course of the market depends on chinese political situation and import of silver in this country. Owing to strong position of Mah contracts several hedges of short sales are done for Fagan delivery. If imports are not in sufficient quantity, the position of Fagan is also likely to be serious. Further the Indian Budget will have also some hesitating effect on the market. The market closed as under:—

Silver Spot	63	14	0
Mah delivery	63	10	0
Fagan delivery	62	10	0
Double options premium:—			
Mah	2	4	0
Fagan	3	4	0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES IMPROVE.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Owing to rising tendency in the prices of Cotton, there was rather more enquiry for Mill shares which closed at an advance of Rs. 5 to 7/8. The closing tone was very steady and operators are awaiting Tariff Board Report.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 920 and improved to 922/8 on bull support but closed at 925/- Fazal opened at 880 and closed at 886/4. Century ruled steady at 422/8. Central India improved and closed at 516/4. New Great was firm at 317/8 while Pearls improved to 510/.

Tata Iron shares ruled easy on freer offerings. Ordinary declined Rs. 2/8 and closed at 57/4. Defferds ruled easy at 167/8.

Imperial Bank closed at 1,450 with no buyers. Cement shares ruled rather quiet. Tapti Valley Railway improved to 712/8.

The following are to-day's closing rates:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid Rs.	Quotation as
Bank of India	50	1-2	77 8
Baroda	50	4	86
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67 XD
Central	25	1-4	30 8
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	84
Imperial	500	40	1450
Imperial Contributory	125	10	360
Union	5	4	0 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10		19 8
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30
Indian Cement O.	350		118 12
Katni Cement O.	100		126 4
Katni Cement D.	40		355
Punjab Cement O.	10		6 10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	52 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150
Central Province	700	70p.c.	107
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93 1-2
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	100
Larkbana	100	5p.c.	80
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	82 1-2
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	110
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	150
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	712 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250		200
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		237 8
Scindia Steam	150		13 13
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O	1,000		840
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		960
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	137 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67 4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100		75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1065
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	990
Tata Power O.	1,000		610
Tata power P.	1,000		837 8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500		160
Fort	475		300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220
New Berar	500	80	840
New East India	1,000		975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		265
Madras United	250	15	485
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850
Mathuradas	100		72 8
Meyer Sassoon	100		92 8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2090
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		132 8
Mysore	50	4	117 8
New City of Bombay	110	10	140
New Great Eastern	300	nil	317 8
Osmanshahi	7		60
Pearl	250	12	510
Phoenix	110	10	409
Premier	100		11
Sasoon Cotton	100		17
Sasoon Silk	500		587 8
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450 7900
Simplex	260		150
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		32 2
Standard	500	40	1600
Swadeshi	100	18	520
Swan	100		155
Tata Mill O.	500		115
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2500
Vishnu P.	500	35	590
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		19 8
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	601 4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	3	178 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	6 15
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182 8
Jost Engineering	100	10	125
Mackenzie	100	30	335 XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640
Port Canning	1000	50	640
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100		90
Tata IronPref. Ist.	150	6 p.c.y.	126 8
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		167 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		78
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		57 4
Thacker	50		105

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/6 1945-55 Rs. 107/5.

Telephone	50	nil	37	12
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22 8	850	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15		4	12
New India	25		21	
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1300	
Vulcano	10	0/6/0	5	1
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395	
Alliance	100		30	
Apollo	50		8	8
Assur Virjee	6		2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	925	
Bombay Industrial	100		8	
Bombay Woollen	100		5	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250		70	
Century	100	20y	422	8
Central India O.	100	16	516	4
Central India P.	500	5p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land	100		137	8
Coorla	100		142	8
Crescent	100	4	173	12
Currimbhoy	250		200	
David	500		240	
Dawn	25	40	675	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1	2 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabancy	250	nil	221	4
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstons C. O.		100		23
Emperor Edward	500		230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	886	4
Finlays	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit	1,00		620	
Globe	100		38	12
Gokak	10	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Bleaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	350	
Jamshed O.	250		75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		100	
Kilachand	25		4	
Kohinoor	500		1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindhia	100		20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		133	12

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad				3978
Bombay Cotton				306
Bombay Dyeing	920	927 8	920	925
Century	420	423 12	420	422 8
Central India	512 8	517 8	512 8	516 8
Colaba Land				137 8
Crescent				173 12
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy	880	887 8	877 8	886 4
Finlays				132 8
Globe				38 12
Gokak				117 8
Indian Bleaching				163 12
Indore Malwa				350
Kohinoor				1150
Madhowjee				127 8
Mathuradas				72 8
Meyer Sassoon				11
Mysore				117 8
New Great	311 4	317 8	311 4	317 8
Pearl	501 4	510	501 4	510
Pabany				221 4
Phoenix				400
Simplex				150
Swadeshi	513 12	521 1	513 12	520
Swan Mills				152 8
Tata Mills				11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	2
Bombay Steam	
Bundi Cement	
Central Indian Mining	
Indian Cement	
Katni Cement ord.	
Shivrajpur	
Tram Co. Ord.	
Tata Hydro	1070 1070
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	
Govt. paper 3 1/2	
Govt. Paper 5 per	

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Feb. 4.

The money market has been firm throughout the entire week with call rate quoted at 5 3|4 per cent. and few lenders. This condition was brought about mainly by the increased trade demand as is evidenced by the recent statement of the Imperial Bank of India. The fixed deposit rates for two to three months are 5 per cent., four to six months 4 3|4 per cent. and for twelve months from 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 28th January 1927, shows a further increase of Rs. 61.75 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 17,00,07,000 as compared to Rs. 17.81 crores at this time last year, but this increase is accounted for by heavy Government deposits. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 20.55, an increase of .06 per cent over last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 10.59 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 123.60 lacs, Rs. 48.02 lacs and Rs. 28.68 lacs, respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 362.04 lacs, probably due to continued influx of revenues, while other deposits declined by Rs. 83.74 lacs to Rs. 69.52 crores. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 6 per cent.

The market for Government securities was quiet but steady during the early part of the week, but weakened slightly towards the close. 3 1|2 per cent Paper and 1945-55 Loans declined to Rs. 77-6 and Rs. 107-5. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans, were steady at Rs. 102-4 and Rs. 103-6. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 106. 6 per cent., 1927 and 1930 Bonds, changed hands at Rs. 100-14 and Rs. 105-12, 1931 at Rs. 106-12 and 1932 at Rs. 107-14. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loans is quoted at Rs. 113. 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 remained unchanged at Rs. 88-6.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very steady during the early part of the week, with sellers at 1s. 6d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1|32d.. As mentioned in our last report, the disturbed conditions in China, resulting in a reduced number of export bills appearing in the Indian market, continued to affect exchange rates adversely. In addition to this, there developed a heavy speculative demand for bullion, particularly gold. It is estimated that in all about one million pounds have been bought. These factors served to depress rates during the latter half of the week, and in addition there was again in evidence speculative buying of exchange for forward delivery, resembling closely those activities of a similar nature which occurred six or eight weeks ago. At the close the market is somewhat steadier with sellers of T. T. at 1s. 5-15|16d. for cash. This steadiness is the result of the appearance of larger quantities of export bills and slackening of speculative activity. The ready rate declined from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 5-7|8d. but improved and closed at 1s. 5-29|32d. The following are the forward rates:—February 1s. 5-29|32d; March 1s. 5-7|8d; April-May 1s. 5-13|16d. and June|July 1s. 5-25|32d.

The dollar sterling rate opened at dol. 4.85-32 and declined to a closing quotation of dol. 4.85-1|16. French francs closed at 123.25 and the Belga at 34.88, while the Italian lira opened at 112.55 and closed at 113.20.

A Press Communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, dated the 1st February 1927, states that the total remittances to the Home Treasury since 1st April 1926 to 29th January 1927, amounted to £24,620,000 including sterling purchased in India of £1,195,000 during the last three weeks. The purchase of sterling for the week ending 29th January 1927, amounted to £45,000.

GOLD.

Much speculative activity in gold was evidenced during the week, ready prices rising from Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 21-10-6, but declining and closing at Rs. 21-9-9. This speculative movement resulted from the fact that bull operators in the silver market, encouraged by their large profits in that metal, invaded the gold market, buying heavily for forward delivery. Prices were also affectedd by a variety of rumours, spread by interested parties, regarding the disturbance in China and its probable consequences. Then, too, a number of buying orders for ready and forward were received in this market from Calcutta operators. The nature of the activity in the gold market is best described by the fact that forward transactions were made upto Rs. 21-12-0, which is a higher rate than he actual gold importing parity on a basis of exchange at the lower gold point of 1s. 5 3|4d. At the close the market is easier. The price of gold in London opened at 84s. 11d. and closed at 84s. 11 1|2d. Sovereigns improved during the week from Rs. 13-8-0 to to Rs. 13-10 and Rs. 13-9-6 for ready and forward. The daily average offtake increased to 20,000 tolas with stocks estimated at about 2 lacs tolas, with fair arrivals expected. The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-10-6 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-10-3 and Rs. [illegible] for 17th February settlement and Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 21|8|6 for 19th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to [illegible],000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals exclusive of the present week's [illegible] total visible supply from London is about £1,69,000. The [illegible]ring the week amounted to [illegible] bar and coin.

[illegible]old output for December [illegible]7 fine ounces as emo[illegible] ounces for November [illegible] ounces for Decem[illegible]put for the year [illegible] constitutes a record and is 363,150 fine ounces above the previous year's output.

SILVER.

The silver market has been characterised by unusual excitement and violent fluctuations. The ready rate opened at Rs. 61|12, advanced to Rs. 64|12, receded to Rs. 62|12, again improved to Rs. 64|8, but closed at Rs. 63|14. The first settlement rate opened at Rs. 61|4, increased to Rs. 64, declined to Rs. 61|11 and improving again to Rs 64, closed at Rs. 63|8. These conditions were brought about by bears covering their sales and China banks buying in this market a ta time when supplies were extremely limited. On Monday, of this week, a shipment of 3,5994 bars of siver was made to Shanghai and this further aggravated the already difficult bear position. Later, as a result of certain sales by China banks and easier advices from Shanghai, it appeared that the market would become quieter. However, news was received from London that silver for this week's shipment, which will be the last to arrive in time for February settlement, was scarce and difficult to obtain. It was, therefore, anticipated that the situation in Bombay would become more acute and prices rose accordingly. During the latter part of the week, particularly on February 3rd, most of the activity in the market was directed to the adjournment of open contracts rather than the transaction of fresh business. As the Shanghai market is closed for the New Year and will not reopen until Monday the 7th instant, the local maekrt has been deprived of the guidance of these quotations. As a result of this, telegraphic press reports have had an all too important effect in this market. This may be expected to continue until the Shanghai Exchange reopens. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai, before closing for the holidays, improved from 2s. 8 3|4d. to 2s. 9d. but closed at 2s. 8 3|8d. The daily average off-take was about 200 bars and stocks are estimated at about 1,000 bars. At the present time the outlook is uncertain and the immediate future depends to a great extent on political development in China. The price of silver in London improved from 26-7-8d. to 28d. for ready and from 26|5|8d. to 27 3|4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 64|12 and Rs. 61|12 for ready; Rs. 64 and Rs. 61|4 for 21st February settlement and Rs. 63|4 and Rs. 60|10 for 23rd March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £304,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £441,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,315 bars and Rs. 294,882 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,67,500.

YARN MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Yarn market has ruled steady during the week under review and prices have been showing signs of gradual improvement. The reports from up-country markets are little more encouraging and it seems very likely that the improvement will soon be in evidence in all the consuming centres owing to less stocks and better offtake. Besides, the Mills have been showing a very firm attitude on account of better cloth position and the steady prices of cotton, which has been showing a healthy tone since a long time. Further revival of confidence has been in evidence amongst the dealers and consumers, who are now of the opinion that prices will not declnei materally in any case and they have therefore been finding out some cheap lots in well-known tickets at favourable rates and are inclined to buy slowly and slowly their requirements in the near future. Cotton has remained steady during the week with small fluctuations and as there are no chances for any material decline, the dealers think it rather safe to do business at or about this level and have been trying their very best to secure some well-known brands in all counts especially below it.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Inquiries have broadened and as the Japanese rates in single and twofold yarns have further improved, some business has been done and if Manchester prices are kept at a workable level, some further business will be possible for this market.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have further improved to some extent in the local market but the forward position has been better owing to the rise of about Rs. 10|15 per Package in all kinds of yarns. The general tone seems to be healthy and although owing to higher prices, business has been smaller during the week, it is very likely that the dealers will have to pay the prices demanded by the Import Houses before long. Offtake has been satisfactory Alround. Sampin have further improved whereas exchange has been slightly firm at the close.

INDIAN YARNS.

The position on the whole is more healthy than for the last several weeks and although dealers have been still hesitating to pay higher prices demanded by some of the Mills inquiries have broadened from all quarters and if cotton continues to remain steady for some time further it is very likely that further business will be arranged with the Bombay Mills at slightly higher prices. The situation in China has had some depressing effect during the last week but now the dealers have been more familiar with the same the effect is discounted. Report of the Tariff Board is already signed but the recommendations are not yet to hand and the Yarn Trade has been eagerly awaiting the results. All markets have been reported gradual improvement and on the whole the feeling has been more cheerful in the Yarn Trade than during the past months.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Owing to difficulties in getting tonnage the c. i. f. rates quoted for Coal from Calcutta and Natal are comparatively higher and local buyers are not anxious to buy at high prices.

Besides the cargoes due to arrive in our last report, S. S. "Akbar" is bringing Witbank Coal and is due at the end of this month.

S. S. "Nahkai Maru" with full cargo of Barari Selected Grade Coal from Calcutta is afloat and fixed for Bombay, arriving here at any moment.

S. S. "Houmayun" finished discharging and there is no steamer now in steam discharging Coal.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Welsh Coal 35/ Sh.	(Nominal). .....
Northern Navigation 29/6 Sh.	Feb/Mar. Rs. 23/
Durban Navigation 29/6 Sh.	,, ,, Rs. 23/
Deshargarh Rs. 12/-	(Nominal Rs. 20/3
Barari Rs. 18/6 Selected Grade	,, ,, ... Rs. 20/

PIECE-GOODS.

The Bombay piecegoods market during the week has continued steady with a moderate detail offtake. An all-round demand for local-made cloth has been noticed and with the commencement of the season for bleached and fancy goods, there have been some enquiries. Purchased for Baghdad and Basra are reported, but Karachi and Punjab markets are quiet. The following sales are mentioned:—2,500 bales century mills, calend cred shirtings at 13 annas per pound reducing an increase of half an anna per pound over last sales; 200 bales Petit Mills, calendered shirtings at 3 annas 9 pies per pound an increase of 3 pies per pound over last prices, 3,000 bales Hindoostan, Western India and Crown Mills, Calendned shirtings at 13 annas per pound and longcloth at 14 annas 3 pies per pound, an increase of 6 pies per pound; 800 bales Fazulbhoy mills, Mahal brand longcloths at 14 annas per pound. The rumoured additional duties recommended by the Tariff Board are expected to be announced with the budget for 1927-28. There are reports from Ahmedabad developments, resulting in brisk demand from Rajputana and Calcutta, and sales in striped shirtings in big quantities are recorded.

The effect of increases in freights has not yet been noticed in Manchester quotations. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce stock list of English piecegoods on December 1926, totals 8,687 bales and 27,021 cases. There are reports of unsuccessful offer of concession to dealers to break the boycott against Messrs. Ralli Bros. but the merchants are shrewd to keep up the credit of the Association. There has been a falling off in the demand for grey shirtings and prices of 39" red end grey shirtings have been reduced by 4 annas per piece. As a result of a sale at lower ates by the importing firm. Prices of 45" grey shirtings are down by 6 annas per piece. Drills are steady with rates unchanged; Jaconets are one anna per piece cheaper than the last week. On the other hand the improvement in demand for whites has resulted in better prices all round. White shirtings prices have increased by 2 annas per piece; white mulls in 40", 45", 50" by 18 yards have put on 2 to 4 annas per piece. Narrow width nainsooks have been in good demand and prices are up 4 annas per piece. There is fairly good offtake of fancies and prints. Woollen goods, are out of season.

Consuming centres are short of stocks and are eager to replenish but continue to indent only for immediate requirements, as the surrounding circumstances re now still favourable.

Japanese grays are steady and in some lines of which stocks are small, values have appreciated. Grey shirtings N. 9898 which were quoted last week at Rs. 10-8 are quoted Rs. 10-14 per piece, while quality No. 44,000 has advanced by 2 annas per piece. Increases of 2 to 4 annas per piece are recorded in longclothes and although importers are pressing dealers to book orders, operations have been for small lots only, and importers are making purchases on their own account.

PIECEGOODS

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,			
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8	10 0
,, 10,0000	..45× ,,		
,, No. 33,000	..45× ..	9	6 0
,, No. 2800	37×	9	6 0
,, No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7	8 0
,, No. 15000	44×38 ..	9	6 0
,, No. 16000..	..	10	0 0
,, No. 17000..	..	10	8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8	12 0
,, No. 2750	..45 ..		
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15,	12 0
,, B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13	12 0
,, Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38		
Lyon's Shunker	..39× ,,		
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48.51×38..	13	0 0
GREY DRILLS.			
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..14	15 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 15	0 0
GREY JACONETS			
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5	2 0
,, No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4	6 0
,, No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4	4 0
,, No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4	13 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS			
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	18	6 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..23	8 0
WHITE MULLS			
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5	2 0
,, No. 69	..46×19	..5	14 0
,, No. 600	..51×19	..7	14 0
,, No. 6000	..56×19	..8	12 0
,, No. 88	..58×20	..5	14 0
,, No. 1270	..27×18	..	
,, No. 166	..39×20	..5	14 0
,, No. 818	..39×20	..5	14 0
,, No. 1440	..36×20	..3	14 0
,, No. 1703	..52×20	12	14 0
,, No. 224	..44×20	..5	8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2	8 0
,, No. 119	..37×18	..2	14 0
,, No. 229	..42×18	..3	4 0
,, No. 339	..47×18	..3	10 0
,, 1K-4K38',43"48"53×18		Aug.	
,, No. 95..	..58×20	..5	10 0
,, No. 66,999	..40×18	..4	10 0
,, No. 86,999	..40×18	..5	3 0
,, No. 775	..40×18	..4	12 0
,, No. 875	..45×18	..4	4 0
,, No. 975	..50×18	..5	0 0
,, No. 615	..50×18	..4	8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5	10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.			
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3	4 0
,, No. 6181 .. ,,		..3	4 0
,, No. 1850 .. ,,		..2	6 0
,, No. 1900 .. ,,		..3	2 0
,, No. 2600 .. ,,		..3	4 0
,, No. 21021 .. ,,		..3	4 0
,, No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4	4 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3	8 0
,, No. 95950-97970			
,, Saraswati	..36×18	..	
,, TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4	6 0
,, No. 50000 .. ,,		..4	10 0
,, No. 33340/33350/33360		..4	14 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
,, 6767 ..	..26×18	..3	0 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..4	8 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510			
,, 5520 ..	..26×18	..3	0 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820			
"Motor Car"		..2	12 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged.

No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net		
,, 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12	8 0
,, 5151 ,,	44×38 ,, ..	9	14 0
,, 4141 ,,	44×38 ,, ...	9	2 0
,, 5544 ,,	44×38 ,, ..	9	2 0
,, 44000 ,,	48×38 ,, ..	9	4 0
,, 3800 ,,	44×38 ,, ..	14	10 0
,, 39000 ,,	44×38 ,, ...	12	8 0
,, 9898 ,,	38×38 ,, ,,..	10	9 0
,, 4500 ,,	44×38 ,, ,,..	13	0 0
,, 6600 ,,	44×38 ,, ,,..	8	14 0
,, 9999 ,,	44×38 ,, ,,..	13	0 0
,, 7777 ,,	36×40 ,, ,,..	13	8 0
,, 7500 ,,	36×40 ,, ,,..	11	12 0
,, 3 A Globe	36×40 ,, ,,..	14	12 0
,, ,, 6000	,, ,,..	14	12 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7	8 0
9" Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7	8 0
Elephant" Drills	..29×40 ,,	..12	8 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40 ,,	.. 10	4 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Feb. 4th

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)	34/40 In:	
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 14 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 9
Phoenix	,,	0 14 6
Pabancy (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 0
Manekji (Pangia)	,,	0 14 0
Kaliamar a i	,,	0 14 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 9
Hindustan Mil	,,	0 14 9
David Mill	,,	0 14 9
Apollo	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender	34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 6
Globe	,,	0 13 0
Rachael	,,	0 13 6
Pelhi	,,	0 13 3
Maher	,,	0 13 6
LAWN:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 3
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 3
Jacob	,,	0 14 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 6
1386 Tata	,,	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	3 15 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 6 0
58000 Kurla	,,	3 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 4 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 4 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 4 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 1 0
Apollo David	,,	2 1 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix		1 0 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 0 6
Tata	,,	1 0 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 6
Mahal		0 14 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

....(From our Special Corrsepondent.)....

Bombay, Feb. 4.

During the early part of the week demand for ready sugars was rather brisk which checked the prices for ready sugar to drop further as the arrivals continued largely and with easier advices from Java there were free sellers both for near and forward positions and a good business was done in White Javas February/March shipment at sh. 19/5d. to sh. 19/1 and March at sh. 19/5 to sh. 19/3 F. B. Harbour terms. Java reports very small demand and holders are very nervous and are selling their stocks at lower rates. New Crop is maintained with little enquiry. Small quantity of New Crop Sugar changed hands amongst dealers in June shipment at sh. 18/3 to sh. 18 and July/Sept. at sh. 17/10 to 17/8 all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with small demand and large arrivals and very small business doing. Last telegram from Java reports a steady market. London and America reported a quiet but steady market with refiners free sellers.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 17/11 eq. sh. 18/9 F B Harbour stocks 75,000 bags.

T M O Jan. sh. 19 F B Harbour.

T M O Feb.-March. sh. 19/2 F B Harbour.

T M O June sh. 18/2 F B Harbour.

T M O July/Sept. sh. 17/9 F B Harbour.

Beet Rs. 17/9 eq. sh. 18/6 F B Harbour stocks 125,000 bags.

Beet Feb/March sh. 19 F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

Various steamers with 40,000 bags Beet Sugar.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

Since our last Ready Prices eased further by 8 annas per cwt. during the early part of the week, Spot Prices have been advanced slightly with an improvement of about 4 annas per cwt. Spot and Transhipment purchase enquiries continue on a moderate scale. There have been fresh arrivals of about 8,000 bags this week. Forward Market has seen very irregular fluctuations this week, the tendency on the whole being towards a drop, though there were occasional reactions. There have been fluctuations of about 3 to 5d. per cwt. with a fair quantity changing hands. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 17|14 and Rs. 17|6 for Java Ready Sugar, Sh. 19|6 and Sh. 19|1 for Dec.. Sh. 19-2 1|2 and Sh. 18|9 for Jan.-Feb.-March, Sh. 17|9 and Sh. 17|6 for July-Aug.-Sept. and Sh. 17-11 1|2 and Sh. 17|8 for Octo-Nov.-Dec. shipment for Java Sugar, Rs. 17|12 and Rs. 17|5 for B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar, Sh. 18|9 and Sh. 18|6 for Dec. and Sh. 19|2 and Sh. 18|8 for Jan.-Feb.-March shipment for B.R.B. Beet Sugar and Sh. 18|2 and Sh. 17|10 for Dec. shipment for Belgian and German crystal Beet sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 50,000 bags of Java Sugar and 60,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar o-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 17|11 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 12|8 per F.B.H.

Ship. Jan.-Feb.-March. Sh. 19|1 per F.B.H.

Ship. July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 17|9 per F.B.H.

Ship. Octo.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 18 per F.B.H.

Jamnagar C.I.F. Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 19|3 per F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 17|12.

Ship. Dec. Sh. 18|8 per F.B.H.

Ship Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 19 per F.B.H.

BELGIAN BEET SUGAR:—December Sh. 18|1 per F.B.H.

GERMAN CRYSTAL SUGAR:—December Sh. 18|1 per cwt.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Both linseed and wheat markets are steady with a small turn over of business. There is little pressure of selling and the undertone is fairly steady.

Linseed May	.....	10	12 9
Double options premium:—	...	0	10 0
Wheat May	.....	7	11 0
Double options premium	...	0	6 0

The following are the closing rates on Ready Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 12 0
Linsee Brown Small	10 3 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Feb. 4th.

JUTE.

Albion ..	530	Howrah ..	46/2
Alliance ..	590	India ..	195
Alexandra ..	360	Kamarhatty	691
Anglo-India	408	Kankanarrah	545
Auckland ..	279	Kelvin ..	870
Barnagore ..	228	Khardah ..	500
Bally ..	241	Kinnison ..	1045
Birla ..	11/8	Lansdowne	3/6
Belvedere ..	610	Lawrence ..	645
Budge-Budge	525	Lothian ..	495
Caledonian	610	Nailiati ..	500
Chapdani ..	182	National	33/2
Clive ..	38/12	New Central	637
Craig ..	5	Northbrook	56/12
Cheviot ..	306	Nudea ..	48
Dalhousie	475	Orient ..	268
Delta	605	Presidency ..	9
Empire ..	57	Reliance ..	80
Fort Gloster	980	Soorah ..	32
Fort William	575	Standard ..	485
Gondalpara..	1100	Union ..	608
Gourepore	375	Waverly	6/12
Hukumchand	13/14	HESSIAN	14/7
Hooghly ..	85	JUTE	65/6

COTTON.

Agra United	12	Dunbar	193
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4/2
Bengal Nagpur	24	New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur	19	Kurdi ..	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musdlia		New Kendah Ranegunge	
Katras Jherriah	..	Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	..
B.I. Corporn.	4/10	Marshalls	..
B.I. ,, D	..	Madon Theatres	5/4
Burma Corp	10/2	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	14/5
I.I. Still	10/2	,, Contv.	3%

3 1/2 per cent Paper 77/6

45-55 Loan 107/8

Remarks:—Jute shares opened quiet. Closing steady. Cottons and Coals remained unchanged. Government Securities were easier. 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/10.

FREIGHT PITAMBER AND CO.

Bombay, 4th February, 1927.

PORTS shipments	Steamers &/or month of	Seeds of 12 & 13	Seeds of 14 of 15 Cwts	Seeds 16 Cwts.	Seeds & mea surt.
Hull	Feb.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	March	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	April	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
London	Feb/Mar	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Liverpol					
	Feb.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Mar./Apr.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Antwerp					
	Feb.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	March	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	April	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Rotterdam					
Hamburg					
	Mar./Apr.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Bremen					
Havre	Mar/Apr	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Dunkrirk.					
	Feb.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	March	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	April	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/
Barcelona					
	Mar/Apr	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/
Genoa					
	Feb/Mar.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	Apr/May	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Naples					
Leghorn					
Trieste					
Venice	Feb/Mar	19/-	19/-	21/-2	2/-
	Apr/May	18/-	18/-	20/-	21/-
Ne York					
	Feb.	..	..	..	34/-

Remarks:—

At the end of the last week business was done for March 15/6 & 18/6 and for April a 15/- & 18/- During the week under report there is no change in the rates. Retail business was done for February a 17/- & 20/- 18/- & 21/- and 19/- & 22/-. Nothing of importance was reported except 800 tons for T./Venice at 19/- light seeds and 22/- seeds/cotton for Feb. Tonnage is scarce owing to Chinese trouble but in the absence of demand the local rates are not likely to rise.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Feb. 3.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£151,000,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,500,000
Other Deposits	£108,200,000
Government Securities	£ 28,900,000
Other Securities	£ 74,200,000
Notes & Coin	£ 32,800,000
Currency Notes Out. standing	£266,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27.90 p.c.

Rapeseed Brown Katni	.....		
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath	.....		
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	.....		
Castorseed Bold	.....	9	14 0
Castorseed Small	.....	10	14 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	.....	12	9 0
Groundnutseeds Madras/Khandesh	.....		
Gingellyseeds Bold 85/15	.....	16	0 0
Gingellyseeds Small	.....	15	4 0
Cottonseeds	.....	4	9 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	.....	8	4 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	.....	8	5 0
Wheat Sooni Pissi 70/30	.....	8	3 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

Lecture with lantern slides on "Bijapur," by Mr. T. D. Kapadia, Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 6 p.m., Lady Jugmohandas Varjivandas to preside

Dayer's College Sports, The Oval, 3 p.m.

Bombay Races: First Day of Big Meeting (First race at 2-15 p.m.).

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

Public meeting of women to give support to Sir H. S. Gour's Age of Consent Bill, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 4-45 p.m.

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION.

Mouivi Mahomed Ali, M.A., (Cant.) will deliver an address on the "Study of Koran" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, tomorrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m.

RAM MOHAN E. S. COMPANY, NO. 22.

The guider and the guides of the Ram Mohan English School Company, No. 22 will be present at a meeting to be held to-day (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Miss Bevis, the District Commissioner, will present Cup to the Ambulance Corps.

MAHALAXMI JYOTIR MAHAVIDYALAYA.

A preliminary meeting will be held under the presidentship of Seth Mavji Govindji, today (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay, when the draft of the Memorandum of Association and the rules prepared in connection with the Shri Maha Laxmi Jyotir Mahavidyalaya, Lonavla, Dist. Poona, will be read, discussed and confirmed.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sumbubhanananda of the Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvat Gita at "Devkurbhai Mansion," Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m (S. T.) at the Congress House.

OPENING CEREMONY OF JAIN VYAYAMSHALA.

The opening ceremony of the Jain Swayam-sewak Mandal Vyayamshala will be performed by Syt. Krishnalal M. Jhavery, M.A., LL.B., Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, to-morrow (Sunday) at Lalbaug (Bhuleshwar) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

AMERICAN ACADEMIES CLUB.

The monthly meeting of the Governing Council of the American Academies Club will be held to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Malaria" to-day (Saturday), in Nagusia Building, Chunabhatty, at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of vocal and instrumental music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio on Saturday, the 5th instant from 9-30 to 11 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres. Sub-station 2 KC. will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m. Wave-length 330 Metres.

PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S UNION.

The Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Hira Baug C. P. Tank Road, Bombay. All those interested are cordially invited to attend.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February, 4.
Previous Closing Rate	13.69
To-day's Opening Rate	13.71
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	13.93
Difference	+.24

LIVERPOOL.

	February, 4.
Previous Closing Rate	7.29
To-day's Opening Rate	7.35
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.34
Difference	+.05

Sewri Closing	272	0	0
Khandi Closing	272	0	0

LONDON SILVER MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Feb. 4.		
Silver Ready	27	12	0
Difference	0	4	0 lower
Silver Forward	27	8	0
Difference	0	4	0 lower

Tone of Market:—China sold.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone . . . . . No. 22560)

PROF KATTI'S ENGLISH WIFE

ORDER OF MAINTENANCE CONFIRMED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate confirmed the order of maintenance issued by the Metropolitan Court of London in favour of Mrs. Meuine Henentta Katti, wife of Professor Pandurang S. Katti, at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday.

Professor Katti, the respondent made a statement refuting all the allegations made against him by his wife in her evidence at Marylebone Court in November 1926 and produced a letter purported to have been written to him by his wife on January 1, 1927.

Prof. Katti alleged that the brother of the complainant had pressed her to file that complaint and that she was prepared to withdraw. The object of the brother, alleged the respondent, was to get as much money from him as possible a major portion of which was to go to his brother-in-law. He was prepared to arrive at a compromise as wished by his wife and provide for her if she withdrew all allegations made against him and expressed regret for having made them. To allow correspondence for this, the professor applied for an adjournment.

The Magistrate however ordered as above.

It is understood that Professor Katti had decided to move the High Court in the matter.

Mr. Gadkari with Mr. Shertudke appeared for Prof. Katti.

..EXTRACS FROM MRS. KATTI'S .. LETTERS.

The following are some of the extracts from the letters of Mrs. Katti:

. . . My brother who is the greatest scoundrel living after everything has gone wanted to get rid of me, got me here by false pretences . . . His wife told me he was bitter against me because when I was in India in comfort, I would not help him and that he meant to care me of great love for you. He made me go to the court and was innocent and did not know what I was doing. He wrote letters to the court about you which are false. . . . I have fretted for you night and day for a year and in consequence I am on my last legs. I die loving you as I have loved you dearly ever since we met. x x x He let out that he would still rob me, if he can. I gave him out of the money you sent 10l for an advertisement to get out to Bombay but he never put it in and stuck to the money. He also said that he knew what he was doing when he put it in the Court's hands. He did it to get the money. Husband, have pity on me, show me some mercy. I will go in front of a Magistrate in Bombay and make everything right for you and take all blame myself. Forgive me if I have done you wrong for I love you.....He has left Bayswater and got my boxes and things from Bunds which I had to pay for. He went to the Bank to try to get money..... He has ruined me with all my friends and now I am alone in the world. Husband, come for me and find out the truth of what I say. I will help you to put him in prison. He was hauled up in the Police Court for being caught with a bad woman in Hyde Park. He was always saying he would turn me in the street if I did not do what he said. Forgive a destitute wife who was driven to go against you, as he knew I could not rough it and might die, he said he was bitter and should work for the end of my days and die alone and it seems he wanted to get me away from you for that purpose..... We can make it all right in Bombay. Here no one knows anything but the vile scoundrel. He has not sent me his address and has all our things from the warehouse, so I have nowhere to lay my head.....".

TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP

VARTAK AND GOLE WIN.

In the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament yesterday the two matches in the Gentlemen's Doubles event provided grim struggle for supremacy Nowroji and Powoola took the first set fairly easily from Vartak and gole and were leading in the next when Nowroji became erratic and the Poona pair were enabled to equalise by winning the set at 8—6. The deciding set went to Vartak and Gole who lost only two games. Kohloff and D'Cunha put up a splendid fight against that formidable pair, Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinjhi and three sets had to be played before the latter pair could claim the victory.

The mixed doubles matches were quiet affairs and the winners were not extended overmuch. To-day's programme promises to be one full of interest and incident.

RESULTS.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

D. V. Vartak and Gole beat Novroji and Povvala, 1—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinhji beat Kohloff and D'Cunha, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyr beat Mrs. Race and Bhagwat, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Wright and Pitt beat Mrs. Callaghar and C. H. M. Barday, 6-0, 6-4.

Miss Leela Row and Suvarna beat Mrs. Gray and J. A. Frost, 6-2, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1.

N. R. Suvarna v/s. Y. Taku, at 4 p.m. followed by Miss Chaze and Mrs. Prophet v/s. Lady Tata and Mrs. Row.

No. 2.

P. Rangaswami v/s. A. M. D. Pitt at 4 p.m. followed by C.M.E. Warner and R. G. Wright v/s. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinhji followed by Mrs. Wright and A. M. D. Pitt v/s. Miss Leela Row and N. R. Suvarna.

DACOITY GANG CASE.

FURTHUR EVIDENCE.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Mirza and a common jury, further hearing was resumed of the dacoity case going on

Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the Crown, while the fourth accused Nazir was represented by Dr. Daruwala. The other accused defended themselves.

Mrs. Amany Goutier, the wife of the approver, examined by Mr. Velinker stated that she was originally a Mahomedan, but was converted to Christianity when she married Bertie Goutier at Patiala. She knew the accused who used to frequently come to her house to talk to her husband about their plans and operations. On the day following the Mandvi dacoity, Nazir and Feerozdin, the fourth and fifth accused, stayed in her house. Her husband allowed them in spite of her protests. . . . .

..Cross-examined by Dr. Daruwalla for the fourth accused, witness repudiated the suggestion that she was of immoral character. She asserted that she was a respectable woman. She denied that anybody came to visit her in her husband's absence. . . . .

..Witness was then subjected to a volley of searching questions during her cross-examination by the fifth accused Feerozdin. . . . . .

Do you know that Sankli Street is inhabited by bad characters?—I came to know of it later.

What was your husband doing before he associated with the dacoits?—He was employed in a European firm on a salary of ₹300 per month. . . . . .

That firm is also manner by dacoits?—(Laughter)—I can't say.

Is it not a fact that prostitutes reside in Sankli Street?—May be. I don't know.

But you were residing there?—Yes. But you know more about it than I do.

Heckled with further questions on the point by the accused, witness angrily exclaimed "I am quite tired. You are asking the same thing over and over again."

Are you in the habit of speaking the truth?—"Of course," was the sharp reply. . . . .

..But you are telling lies here.—"I am not telling lies. I am not a dacoit like you" she retorted.

The case is proceeding..

CHRISTIANS FALL OUT.

HEADS BROKEN IN FREE FIGHT

There was a free fight among native Christians, on thursday, at Forjett Street, resulting in serious injuries sustained by two butlers.

Pascal Fernandez and Marshal Saldhana were employed as butlers by a Parsee family living at Forjett Street. On two occasions Marshal had assaulted Pascal. The latter complained to his uncle about the assault and it was arranged that the uncle should go and see Marshal. On Thursday Pascal and his uncle accompanied by others went to demand an explanation from Marshal. Whilst going along Forjett Street, other Christian numbering about 8 on one side and 9 or 10 on the other clashed, and a free fight ensued. Stones and sticks were freely used in the fight and two men sustained fracture of the skull. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police. Further enquiries are in progress.

ASSAULTED BY FIST.

CARTMAN DIES OF RUPTURED INTESTINES

A quarrel between two cart drivers resulted in the death of one of them.

On the 31st ultimo, at 11 a.m. Abu Mahomed and Radhoo Kashiram, two cartdrivers were in No. 5 shed, Alexandra Dock. The former tried to bring his cart ahead to get the fare when he was, it is alleged, assaulted by the latter with his fists. Abu was removed to hospital where he complained of pain in the abdomen. His condition grew worse and the police sent for a Magistrate who took his dying deposition and he charged Radhoo as the assailant. The police thereupon arrested Radhoo and bialed him out. Abu died in hospital of rupture of intestines on Thursday.

At an inquest held on the body on Friday, the jury returned a verdict of death due to ruptured intestines and held Radhoo responsible for causing the hurt.

PATHE CINEMA.

Even a film star has to be "fired"- now and then. Motion picture plots demand it. Colleen Moore is the latest screen luminary "to get the gate"—in reel life. In her latest picture, "Irene," based on the well-known musical comedy hit of the same name, the little star is informed that her services are no longer required. It is a sad blow, but she recovers from it sufficiently to get herself a better job—which is what usually happens in real life, according to the best authorities.

"Irene" is opening to-night at the Royal Opera House. In support of Miss Moore are Lloyd Hughes, George K. Arthur, Charlie Murray, Kate Price, Eya Novak, Edward Earle, Lawrence Wheat and Ida Darling. A magnificent colour scene is the climax of the production. It depicts a fashion fete featuring gowns especially created for Miss Moore and her entourage by Cora MacGeachy, who was created gowns for Flo Ziegfeld's famous "Follies."

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 6th instant.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Lumui" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 a.m. on Monday, the 7th instant.

HON. MAGISTRATE IN POLICE CUSTODY

CHARGED WITH THEFT AT THACKER'S.

ALLEGED ROUGH HANDLINC BY POLICE.

Considerable sensation was caused in the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday evening a few minutes before the rising of the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur by the arrival of two Parsi Barristers, viz., Mr. K. M. Talyerkhan and N. H. Kotyaj for some urgent business. The curiosity was however immediately satisfied of the public and the pleaders present there by the application of counsel to produce in the court from the police custody a well-known Parsi landlord and Honorary Magistrate of Thana District, viz. Mr. Dosabhai N. Wadia, aged 53 years who is a resident of Nargol and at present lives in Wellington Street, Marine Lines. From the application of counsel it appeared that Mr. Dosabhai N. Wadia had gone to Messrs. Thacker and Co., booksellers at Esplanade Police Court for the purchase of some books. While he was selecting the books, it was alleged, he pocketed a few books valued at Rs. 44 when left unattended by the salesman. A Hindu salesman who noticed the incident reported the matter to the Manager Mr. Petch who handed him over to the police. At the Phalton Road Police Station Mr. Wadia was relieved of his necktie, collar and links etc. and when the Magistrate ordered the police to produce him in the court he appeared bare headed and without a collar and necktie. Mr. Wadia's counsel drew the attention of the Magistrate to his client's condition in the court and the Police Prosecutor Mr. Thanawalla explained that under police regulations he was deprived of these wearing apparels as the prisoners in custody were likely to use such articles for committing suicide. He also opposed the application for bail under instructions from the police who were investigating the case.

His Worship released Mr. Wadia on a bail of Rs. 200 and a security of like amount and ordered him to attend the Police Station when required.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. Wadia was again placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Friday morning . . . .

The prosecution alleged that on Thursday noon, the accused went to the shops of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Booksellers at Esplanade Road and there he said that he wanted to buy some diaries. He was directed to the Diary Department where the accused was shown a number of different diaries. Apparently not satisfied with those that were shown to him, the accused wanted to see some other kinds. The salesman thereupon went to another room to fetch them. As soon as the salesman left the accused alone, it is alleged the accused took a number of diaries and put them in his pockets. Another salesman saw that and informed the Manager who accosted the accused while he was about to quit the premises. Subsequently he was taken to the Palton Road police station where on searching his pockets, the diaries alleged to have been stolen were found. He was detained there but was subsequently released on bail by the order of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED

The accused made a statement before the Court and said that he went to Messrs. Thacker and Company at about 12 noon on Thursday with a list of things he wanted to purchase. He asked for a book which he was told was not in stock. He next purchased two key pouches and one foot rule and had kept them in his hand. On being asked whether he wanted anything else, accused said that he wanted a portrait of the King and Queen. He was shown one but as the price of it was too much he did not take it. As he wanted diaries, he went at the instance of the salesman to the counter for selection. He selected one small picture book, a small calendar, four diaries and one index reference book. As he was going towards the stationery counter, the complainant questioned him whether he had picked up anything. He said 'yes.' At that the complainant caught hold of his arm and without hearing his explanation sent him in a taxi to the Palton Road police station. All this time, the diaries and books were in his hands but while he was perspiring in the taxi, he put them in his pocket with a view to pull out his handkerchief.

ALLEGED INSULT TO ACCUSED.

Mr. Talyarkhan drew his Worship's attention to the insulting manner in which the police treated his client. As soon as he was taken to the police station, Mr. Talyarkhan said, the accused's coat, tie, collar, boots and even his spectacles were removed and he was left in his pants and shirt.

Mr. Thanawalla explained that the police had to do their duty, and the articles were removed from his person to prevent him from doing any acts of violence. According to the police regulations they were required to remove all superfluous articles from an accused person.

His Worship observed that the police were going too far in removing his glasses without which he would be a blind man.

Mr. Thanawalla explained that if a prisoner was desperate, he could use even the glasses for committing suicide.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that he was going to take further steps in the matter and at present he was only bringing the matter to his Worship's notice. The matter was dropped there.

Charged with theft the accused pleaded not guilty, and said he was innocent.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS.

Mr. Talyarkhan then commenced the cross-examination of witnesses.

Mr. Petch in the course of his cross-examination said that he had not seen the accused in his shop before. From the records he found out tha tthey had been sending their catalogues to the accused since 1924. Generally customers would go round the shop and pick up whatever articles they required and when they had finished they would come to the counter to have them entered. The accused when he left the firm had nothing in his hands except a catalogue of books. He did not arrest the accused while he was within the premises. He arrested him when he had left the premises and was actually on the street. The accused did not offer him any explanations, but he only pleaded for mercy and offered to pay something in charity.

After the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses the defence called Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, the president of the Municipality of Nargol, who deposed to the respectable position of the accused. The witness said that the accused owned almost an entire village, was well-known in society, had been a supporter of Government for the past twenty years and was absolutely trustworthy. He could not believe that the accused was guilty of the offence.

Before adjourning the case the Magistrate expressed his disapproval of the action of the police in having removed, the collar and spectacles of the accused during his search.

Further hearing was adjourned to Monday, (7th inst.)

COLABA TRAGEDY.

EVIDENCE OF OWNER OF REVOLVER

The adjourned inquest touching the death of a Madrasi woman, Tayarammalai (35), who was found dead under suspicious circumstances in her room at Thomas Street, Colaba, on the 23rd ultimo, and in whose stomach a bullet was found subsequently, was held on Friday at the Coroner's Court. In this connection the police have arrested five persons including a woman and a Madrasi by name Kuppuswamy, who is alleged to have fired a shot is still at large. The arrested persons are: 1. Kodahetigay Tom Alexander, a Singalese. 2. Jafferali Jiwa. 3. Mir Ali Jiwa, Khoja brothers. 4. Mathurai Doraswamy, Paul, deceased's husband and 5. Jethabai mother of the two Khojas. All these persons were hauled up in the Court.

Inspector Colona led the evidence.

EVIDENCE OF OWNER OF REVOLVER.

Mr. Walter George Phillips, a manufacturer's representative said he resided in room No. 510, Taj Mahal Hotel. Last month he had a servant named Kuppuswami. On 22nd of last month he went to Bandra leaving his room in charge of his servant. He had an army service revolver and a case of port wine which he had kept in charge of his his servant. There were also 75 rounds of cartridges. He returned on the morning of the 24th. On Tuesday morning the servant told him that while he (witness) was away he had got drunk and had some row and might get into trouble. He then asked for some money as he wanted to go to Madras. The witness paid him Rs. 10 and asked him to come at night but then he disappeared.

The next morning he read in the papers about the affair. He grew suspicious and saw Mr. Canty. The key of the trunk was accessible to the servant. He usually kept the revolver and ammunition in a kitbag. He made a search of them and found the revolver placed in a trunk. On examining the weapon he found that one chamber out of six appeared to have been fired through, and found some cordite remaining unburnt. On counting his ammunition rounds he found one of them missing. He also found a small tear in the paper parcel which contained the ammunition. He also found three bottles of port wine missing.

EVIDENCE OF DECEASED'S SISTER.

Nagammabai, sister of the deceased and a domestic servant stated that she knew all the suspects. The fourth suspect Paul was her brother-in-law. On the night of the 23rd ultimo she returned home at 10 p.m. when she found the deceased and her husband who was too much drunk lying down on the floor. Thereafter suspects Nos. 1, 2 and 5 came into the room. No. 2 asked the deceased to return the bedding and box of the first suspect. The deceased replied that her husband was drunk and they should therefore come in the morning. The second suspect then took them away forcibly. After half an hour the last suspect came and tried to wake up Paul by pulling his hair. In the meantime Jaffer and his brother came in and asked for a bottle of beer and "bewda." She questioned her sister as to what the trouble was. The deceased replied that the first suspect had put them there. The bottles were returned. The deceased also told her that the first suspect had deposited two 'saris' with her and as one of them had been missing he accused her (deceased) about theft. When the suspects also demanded the saris, the deceased said that she would return them in the morning. Next morning a row started as the two Khojas and their mother came and began abusing the deceased. The latter also returned the abuses.

Soon after the witness heard the report of a revolver and ran out. The deceased complained "I have been shot. my stomach is burning," and staggered into her room. Witness then saw a man running with a revolver leather case which was produced in court. The deceased then told her that Kuppuswami had fired a shot. When she went to work she was informed of her sister's death. She therefore returned to the room. She then changed the clothes of the deceased for the funeral.

DOCTOR SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

Dr. Bhat of the Municipality who then came to the room was informed by her that the deceased died of itching. The doctor suspected some foul play and informed the police who came and took charge of the body.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

A MOVE TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT.

CONFERENCE AT ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, February 4.

Alexandria.—The Cotton Conference discussed the mixing and excessive humidity of Egyptian cotton. Exporters promised a more careful examination of foreign bodies in bales and asked for the final adoption of the maximum percentage of humidity, but questioned the Swiss figure of eight and a half per cent. They promised that a control and testing office would be created at Alexandria, within a year, to investigate the complaints and fine the offenders who are adding excess of water. It was generally agreed that the improvement of the Egyptian cotton to the past standards was imperative without the increased cost.—Reuter's Special Service.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Lisbon.—Rebels at Oporto have surrendered and the country is quiet.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Warsaw.—Two Soviet military aviators found in Polish territory with the most modern German aeroplane containing cameras and maps of the Polish frontier districts have been brought to Warsaw where they will be questioned by the General Staff.—Reuter Special.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Newspapers heartily concur in the verdict in the Gladstone case, and congratulate Lord Gladstone on "vindicating his father's memory, and striking a blow for the decencies of public life". Mrs. Lily Langtrey, interviewed at Monte Carlo, commented "In old days, thing like this would have been settled by horsewhipping at Haymarket".—Reuter Special.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

SYDNEY.—Vast cheering crowds afloat and ashore and aeroplanes overhead greeted Mr. Bruce on his return from the Imperial Conference which, in an interview, he opined had resulted in a stronger and more United Empire. The Press however accords a less rapturous welcome.

The "Evening News" points out that Mr Bruce returns to a more critical situation than he had left and that his prestige has declined since the 1925 election.

The "Sun" says that very urgent tasks are awaiting him, the foremost being Australia's being put in a position to defend herself.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee of Legislative Assembly has agreed to the provision of about thirty lakhs of rupees in the coming budget for civil aviation subject to the Assembly agreeing to the policy in regard to aviation.—A. P.

AJMER, Feb. 4.

"The Tarun Rajasthan" learns that final settlement rates have been announced in "Bijolia," the well-known Satyagrahi Jagir Area Kisans, particularly because they involve a large amount of arrears owing to their retrospective operation and will add to the distress already prevailing for heavy indebtedness. The paper suggests the introduction of the law of limitation, abrogation of old debts and remission of arrears in order to allay the discontent.—Free Press.

AMRITSAR, Feb. 4.

The Working Committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal has passed a resolution viewing with satisfaction China's fight for freedom and expressing sympathy with the Chinese people. Another resolution regards the despatch of British troops to China as improper and that of Indian troops against the wishes of the people as disgraceful. The last resolution protests against Viceroy's refusal to permit the Legislative Assembly to discuss this question.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

The first day of the commemoration of the founding of the Gujarat College was celebrated to-day. After the tennis tournament and elocution competition Mr. N. M. Shah, Principal of the New Poona College delivered an address in the course of which he deplored the educational backwardness of Gujarat as compared with Maharashtra and made an appeal for the establishment of a university for Gujarat at Ahmedabad. Mr. Findlay Shirras, Principal of Gujarat College read a telegram received from Dewan Bahadur Harilal, Minister of Education conveying his good wishes.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Associated Press understands that in response to the questionnaire issued by the Bengal jail committee to the public the first person to volunteer to give evidence is a European lady and only one other person has up to this time signified his intention of giving evidence before the Comittee. The Committee has finished recording evidence in the Alipur and Presidency Jails in Calcutta and will examine witnesses at Writer's Building from tomorrow, but the proceedings will not be open to the Press. A tour programme has been arranged for the members and they will visit almost all the district jails and some subjails near Calcutta. —A. P.

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

Snowfall began at noon to-day and is already six inches and promises to be heaviest fall of the season.—A. P.

FATAL BURNS

Krishna Laxman, a boy, aged [illegible] in a hut at Saigaum with his [illegible] playing on the 16th ultimo [illegible] on which a pot containing [illegible] boiled. He accidentally [illegible] received burns. He was [illegible] Nowroji Nallaseth but [illegible] morning.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1927.

INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA.

We regret to note that the report of the Excise Department for the year 1925-26 has led the Excise Commissioner to make too much of the progress achieved by him in the direction of temperance and that the Minister responsible for it, has also so far forgotten himself as to join the head of his Department in raising a hue and a cry on the diminution of his revenues and over the dark financial prospects of a policy of total prohibition. In the first place, the very figures given in the report leave us quite sceptical about the nature of the progress achieved during the year under report. The casual reader will, indeed, be struck by the further reduction by 5 per cent. in the rationing of country liquor in the mofussil and 10 per cent. in Bombay, by the difference of 438,367 proof gallons between the amount rationed and that actually consumed and by the total reduction of 176,688 gallons in consumption as compared with the previous year. There was also a reduction of 22 shops selling country spirits and the next excise revenue also fell by Rs. 26,32,371. But, then, it is pertinent to observe, that there was no corresponding progress achieved in the reduction of sales of other intoxicating drinks and there was an actual increase of 310,994 gallons—far more than the 176,688 gallons reduced in the country spirits—in the consumption of toddy, which was also responsible for an increase of Rs. 1,68,846 in revenue. Again when we examine the figures of foreign liquors we find that the reduction of 2,330 gallons in wines and 8 194 in potable spirits was more than set off by the increase of 33,772 gallons in the consumption in fermented liquors, chiefly beer. Thus, while revenue has decreased there has been an actual increase in the use of intoxicants and if the present tendencies are any indication of the future, we may look forward to the gradual substitution of country liquor by toddy and foreign beer which, if strenuously restricted, may even account for the present reduction in income to the great satisfaction of the budget and the Department.

Before we speak of the actual setback in the consumption of liquors, the increase in excise crimes, the detection of which is largely ascribed to the expenditure of nearly a lakh for the strengthening of the Department, the Commissioner ravishes us with stupid things. "Loss of revenue, no improvement in temperance, an increasing contempt for law and authority and demoralisation of the inadequate excise staff"—these words sum up indeed the measure of the disloyalty of the Commissioner towards the recognised aims of his Department and of his unfitness to carry out a policy of reform to which he is frankly opposed. What is, however, even more surprising is that Mr. Dehlavi, the then Minister of Excise, also chimes in with these foolish whimperings of a sundried bureaucrat and after recounting all the supposed difficulties in maintaining the present level of progress appears to rely with implicit faith on the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider alternative sources of revenue, to solve all the difficulties of his Department. So the Minister cared more for the wages of sin derived from administering drinks to people than of curing them of their ruinous vice. The sole concentration on the financial issue has, indeed, vitiated the whole vision and clouded the judgment of the ex-Minister who has, unfortunately, exhibited the mentality of a liquor shopkeeper rather than of a statesman responsible to the representatives of the people.

But, while false complaints have been made about the slackness of temperance propaganda, such allies of Government as well as vested interests, as "The Times of India," have taken time by the forelock and have done their very best to prejudice the gullible public against the policy of prohibition by publishing propagandist articles about the evils of even the present policy and raising ghastly bogeys of illicit distillation and fearful crimes which will nearly overtake our province as soon as the last drinking booth is wound up. And the journal has added a feather to its cap by prematurely publishing the reasoning and the recommendations of the committee which on its own admission has only "practically completed its labours," and which has neither signed its report nor secured the dissenting minutes of Messrs. Madon and Pradhan who are now evidently engaged in preparing them. "The Times of India" has committed a serious crime against the decencies of journalism and has grossly violated the secrecy of the deliberations of the Committee. We, therefore, refuse to be partners in its guilt by criticising the supposed recommendations of this committee on the basis of the highly garbled and propagandist report that it has chosen to publish. We will, however, express our gratification at the fact that at least two of the Indian members have shown the courage and wisdom of differing from the majority and demonstrating the practical method of fulfilling step by step the cherished object of prohibition without upsetting the finances of our province. We must also emphatically condemn the perverse view that has been taken of the reputed sobriety of our people and their habitual antipathy towards all intoxicants merely because the unregenerate Bhils of one or two Districts are giving some trouble to the excise officers. It remains now for the Hon. Dr. Paranjpye, the new Minister of Excise, to take a correct view of the moral and material aspects of the situation and to deal with the report of the Committee, which, judging by the friendly report of our morning contemporary, appears to have failed of its purpose and to have produced a set of most mischievous recommendations injurious alike to the interests of the people and the Government.

THE SHORT CUT.

In an interview to "Forward" Dr. Rabindranath Tagore makes a scathing denunciation of the Government's policy in regard to the detenus by characterising it as the "short cut" in law. To do so is, he says, to exhibit a "primitive form of barbarism." Those filled with the desire to practise this type of "barbarism" on helpless India laugh at the attempts of her representatives in the Assembly to bring officialdom to its senses and make it realise the gross injury it does to the cause of self-government in India by its obstinacy in refusing to bring the detenus to trial or to release them. The Legislative Assembly has again expressed the mind of the nation on the question of the detenus by passing Pundit Motilal's motion either for their release or for a chance being given to them to meet their accusers in an open court of law. But to representatives of officialdom like Mr. Keane this protest of the people's representatives is only an "annual feature" and he attempts to laugh it to scorn by saying that there is a sentiment in every country in favour of political prisoners and that the sentiment "is being exploited by the Swarajists in their campaign to make Government impossible." Mr. Keane's performance in the Assembly shows with what contempt officialdom looks upon popular efforts to secure the repeal of the Black Ordinance and the mediaeval Regulation III. It can afford to do so because, as Dr. Tagore points out, it knows there is a "want of adequate resistance" on the people's part to its despotic will. We hope the Home Member's stereotyped defence of the Government's obstinacy, and the scornful sallies of Mr. Keane against Indian nationalism will serve as another reminder to the non-official Indian groups in the Assembly how urgent the need is for making a united endeavour for concerted political action to fight autocracy with "adequate resistance."

AGAINST ADJECTIVES.

Sir Grimwood Mears, does not like adjectives. He remarked to the Press representatives yesterday after his return to India to take charge of his judicial duties at Allahabad, "If you want to say anything deadly, say it coldly and without adjectives." His dislike of adjectives, however, has not made him dislike the term "whitewash" as applied to the report produced by his Committee to inquire into Lloyd's Folly. He was "extremely amused" at it. His judicial mind regards the report as "very like a judgment in a very important and carefully considered case." He thinks there should be "restraint in language" in a report of this kind, although "many people would have regarded the report as very picturesque if it had abounded in adjectives." Sir Grimwood Mears when he has perused the opinions of the Indian Press and public leaders about the report will, we hope, realise that their complaint against it is not that it does not abound in adjectives but that it ventures to make only far too soft a criticism in the case of the eminent persons whose evidence before the Committee compels it to declare that they do deserve censure. Sir Grimwood Mears and his colleagues have said things coldly, but they have said them with weak adjectives with the result that they have failed to say anything "deadly." And yet it would appear from Sir Grimwood Mears' remarks that the Committee did want to be "deadly" in its criticism. It has failed miserably—if Sir Grimwood will pardon the adjective—in its performance.

A QUESTION FOR MILLOWNERS.

We ask for information. The country has with one voice denounced the policy of internments in Bengal and demanded the release or public trial of the detenus. Do the millowners of Bombay hold views on this question which are diametrically opposed to those of the country? If that is so, we can understand the action of their representative in the Indian Legislative Assembly, Sir Victor Sassoon, in voting in the Government lobby in the division on Pundit Motilal's amendment on Thursday. But we can hardly believe that the Bombay Millowners' Association, the majority of whose members are Indians, hold such views. Sir Victor Sassoon is, indeed, entitled to his own views. But he sits in the Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association and the public are entitled to demand of the latter a statement explaining their attitude on this vital question. We shall not put the issue on the higher grounds of humanity and patriotism. Even considerations of expediency demand that the Millowners' Association should immediately put themselves in the right with the public. The question of protection to the textile industry will soon come up before the Assembly. Do the Millowners expect any sympathetic consideration of their special difficulties at the hands of the representatives of the people in view of the unfortunate impression which Sir Victor Sassoon's voting in the Government lobby on the question of the release of the detenus has created in the minds of the public?

OPEN LETTER TO LEADERS

HIGH TIME TO HARMONIZE.

(BY D. N. UKUM.)

The internal strife in the ranks of our political bodies and especially in the Indian National Congress, seems to have reached a point where the interests of the great organization and of the sister bodies have become jeopardized by the efforts of the factions either to rule or ruin. It is time the leaders of the contending forces saw the need for harmonizing their differences. They should agree to submit the questions at issue to an arbitration committee of disinterested leaders or parties or to a round table conference and abide by the result, in order to protect our political bodies from loss of prestige.

Instead of seeking to serve the interests of one man, or at best a group, the interests of all the different organizations should be taken into consideration and a policy agreed upon that will best conserve those interests. The prestige should be held for the legitimate purposes of the organizations and these purposes should be carried out, so far as they tend to further the good of the people who have placed their faith in various institutions seeking to work for their welfare. What ever degree of good we cherish to-day in the names of millions of India, should be practised, and the prestige of all the organizations should be preserved, so far it is possible to do so.

The sober realization by our leaders that our "Nationalism is at stake" should spur all to greater activity to establish unity and peace in India and fight the common opponents.

Mr. Saklawalla has shown us the way. Will there be a Round Table Conference of all leaders? Will they invite Mr. Saklawalla to place before them his scheme for leading us from our present day politics to a goal to serve humanity in general and India in particular?

CHANGING CHINA.

BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

"Lansbury's Weekly" writes:

When countries are making history we have to remake our geography. Our schools have only just realised that the capital of Russia is Moscow and that Petersburg no longer exists. Now we must learn that the capital of China is at present Wu-Han on the Yangtse, not Peking on the Peiho. Also that Hankow, one of the towns forming the new capital, will in future be all Chinese, not half British. For the British

Continued on page 10.

SERIOUS EDUCATIONAL CRISIS IN GUJARAT.

PRIMARY TEACHERS IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT NOT PAID FOR 9 MONTHS.

URGENT PROBLEMS FOR EDUCATION MINISTER.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

It will be easily admitted on all sides that Gujarat has distinguished itself among all the divisions of this Presidency by waging a righteous and a constitutional war against the unreasonable autocracy of the Education Department. It will be remembered that imperfect and unsatisfactory as the Education Act of 1923 was, its administration was rendered thoroughly disgraceful by the publication of detailed rules which must be pronounced to be the very last word in bureaucratic control and in meticulous tyranny over the management of primary schools even after they were transferred to the local bodies. These rules were received with a chorus of disapproval and resentment and the "Bombay Chronicle" led the fight by definitely asking all local boards and major municipalities to resist this new engine of oppression by refusing to take over the schools from the Education Department.

So insidious, however, are the ways of even the Ministerial Department and district officers that most of the local bodies outside Gujarat have succumbed to the tyranny of these rules. But Gujarat has given a sterner fight to Government. For while the premier Municipality of Ahmedabad has gone so far in reversing its stubborn policy of N.C.O. as to submit to the new rules and even the Panch Mahals District has gone under, the District Boards of the four remaining Districts,—Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat—have still the honour of keeping up a brave fight against the witcheries of bureaucratic blandishments.

A CONSTITUTIONAL FIGHT.

The public will also be very much surprised to know that the brainy leader who has borne the brunt of the fight so far is the present Minister of Education himself who in his former capacity as the president of the Ahmedabad District Local Board made out a strong case for resisting the vagaries of the Education Department His case can be summed up thus. According to the Section 13 of the Education Act Government are bound to pay the District Board the usual grant that was paid when this Act came into operation plus two-thirds of the additional cost that might be provided for in the budget for any particular year. Thus the whole calculation of the new grant has to be based on the initial figure of expenditure, which is generally called "the datum line." But while the Act evidently contemplated the "line" to be fixed at the year in which the Act came into operation—i.e., the year 1923—the Rules published in 1924 have violated the very principle of this section by fixing upon (Rule 109) "the time the Act is brought into force" for the purposes of the datum line. This difference between the years of initial grant would not have been so important except for the fact that Government have during Mr. Jadhav's regime pursued the retrograde policy of progressively reducing the educational expenditure in several districts with a view to lower the level of the datum line as much as possible. This is why the Dewan Bahadur questioned the very legality of the new rule and refused to take over primary schools till Government agreed to calculate the datum line from the year of the passing of the Education Act.

TEACHERS' PAY IN ARREARS.

But an unequal fight like this would naturally be attended with serious consequences. While things appear to run smoothly in Surat and Broach the Districts Boards of Ahmedabad and Kaira have come to a very critical stage in their conflict with Government. In accordance with the policy mentioned above, Government have put forward a still more truncated budget for the primary schools of Ahmedabad District which the Board under the present Minister's leadership has time and again refused to pass. No grant has, therefore, been forthcoming from the Education Department and poor teachers of all the village schools in this District have not been paid their salaries for about nine months past. But the teachers' woes, one may hope, should now be quickly brought to end as the hero of the fight has been placed in a position to unravel the whole tangled web and hit upon a solution that would be consistent with the supposed dignity of his office and with the interests of the District Boards.

STRUGGLE IN KAIRA.

Kaira again presents another problem. If there is any District Board that has been most thoroughly captured by the Congress Party—and even No-changers at that—in the whole Presidency it is really the District Local Board of Kaira. The very fact that a fiery non-co-operator like Durbar Gopaldas was elected President against the strongest official opposition testifies to the singular strength of the Congress Party in the Board. And with the Durbar in the chair the Board had no difficulty in resisting the ever-increasing official pressure for taking over the control and the responsibility of primary schools in the district. But within a short time the popular majority in the Board was shaken by the disqualification of two members from Nadiad on legal grounds with the result that Mr. Bhagwandas Desai of the Government Party was elected the Vice-President of the Board. And he availed himself of the rare opportunity presented by the short absence of Durbar Saheb when he was called away elsewhere on some private work, to get the Board to submit to official proposals. So the Kaira Board adopted the proposal of taking over the primary schools according to the Government rules in the beginning of this year even though the same proposition had been turned down by the Board only a year ago. The Education Minister then naturally hastened to issue his first notification in the matter with effect from 1st May but as the Board could appoint its regular District School Board only after that date, a fresh notification had to be issued to effect the change from 1st September. But, unfortunately, for the Government the militant President returned in the meanwhile and has since made out a

(Continued on page 10.)

THE PROBLEM OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

(BY S. J.)

The message of Colonel Gidney delivered the other day to his Anglo-Indian followers to wake up and take their share in the building of the edifice of New India, has drawn pointed attention to the many-faceted problem presented by his community and, above all, to the urgent necessity of their making up a tremendous leeway in the direction of educational and social reform. For a century and a half of British rule, the Anglo-Indian, clinging to the English side of his connection, has kept aloof from the many currents of political life in the country, which to-day are finding their way to a common bed. Of late years, he has awakened to the stern reality of this situation of haughty, aloofness and, thanks to his own indifference, finds himself lagging in the breathless race of other communities towards the goal of a self-governing India, in the ordering of which he feels he will have the smallest voice and the least say.

OUTCOME OF BRITISH RULE.

Every conqueror that has swept over the battlefields of India has left living traces of his presence in the populations of the country, and the Anglo-Indian is the direct outcome of British rule; but his political importance is negligible. Drifting, by the kindness and generosity of the British official, into certain water-tight compartments like the Railways, the Telegraphs, and a few others, where his scale of payment has been out of all proportion to the meagreness of his education, he has developed unhappy qualities which have taught him to lead an exclusive and self-contained existence; for many generations the Anglo-Indian has abandoned the field of educational effort, secure in his strongly-entrenched positions in certain preserves.

THE AWAKENING.

However, a change has now come over the spirit of the community. The knocking at the door of office by the Indian has been too loud and insistent to be brushed aside, and with the Indianisation of the various departments, however slow and tedious, the Anglo-Indian has come to realise that the unfair grounds of advantage which kept him in a class distinct, are slowly but surely, slipping away from underneath his feet. Men, in his community who are gifted with something of vision like Colonel Gidney and a few others are reminding the Anglo-Indian that he must now trim his sails to the changing wind of circumstance, and, in short, abandon his pose of hauteur and aloofness by regarding India as his mother-land, which in truth she is, and Indians as his brothers.

HIS GREAT NEED.

The crying and urgent need of the Anglo-Indian is the need for an expansive educational effort; so far he has thrown away every great opportunity which a Government, especially sympathetic to his interests, has afforded him with a serenity and sang-froid which would have been the utter ruin of any other community which had nobody's legs except its own to stand upon. Anglo-Indian leaders must now tell their community in no uncertain terms that the policy of laissez-faire, of whistling away life in perfect contentment rounding up the week, with dinner-dances and standing-suppers, is doomed if the Anglo-Indian is to fall into line with the Indian in the march towards a great political future. Gifted generally with the possession of a good physique and a spirit of camaraderie, the Anglo-Indian is quite a good brother in arms and should rise to the full measure of his opportunities. What is needed on the part of leaders of the type of Colonel Gidney and Mr. Payne is a sustained, continued and continuous effort throughout the rank and file of the community calling upon every grade to seek the service of the motherland in the loving spirit of the child, to glory in the parentage of India and above all, to measure himself eye to eye and shoulder to shoulder with the Britisher claiming his share of the loaves and fishes by right of merit, like his Indian brother. Agitate, educate and organise should be the slogan of the Anglo-Indian.

Notes of the Day.

A Sense of Realities.

The "Saturday Review" received by last mail begins with a paragraph on affairs in China which shows that that journal which generally voices Die-hard Tory opinion has at last awakened to a sense of reality. If the awakening makes it see the folly of the British Government hoping to negotiate a settlement with Mr. Chen at the point of the pistol, it will be helping a great deal in making British public opinion take a sensible view in regard to Chinese policy. It raises a warning against false notions of prestige. "We have undoubtedly lost," it remarks, "that prestige which is born of hatred and fear" but it reminds "certain of our newspapers who refuse to see" the real point in the Chinese situation that "the Chinese intend in the future to deal with us more or less upon a basis of equality, and a few volleys from the marines at Hankow or a few shells from warships in the Yangtse would only lead to a greater bloodshed—British as well as Chinese—without in the least modifying the demands of Chinese Nationalism." If only the Baldwin Government accept this opinion and change their attitude towards Mr. Chen's demands there will be a chance for a peaceful settlement with him.

Conciliating the Opposition.

Dr Marx's statement on the re-opening of the Reichstag shows that he is very anxious to conciliate the parliamentary groups in Germany opposed to his new coalition cabinet. He wants to conciliate the Radical elements in the Reichstag by his declaration that the Reichswehr must be freed from politics and his emphasis on the point that the Government's supreme task was liberation of the second and third Rhineland zones will appeal to all parties, making them willing to keep his coalition in power particularly when the Stresemann policy in foreign affairs is to be continued. The Nationalists under Count Westarp have evidently moderated their opposition to it as their leader declares that the policy of violence is impossible for Germany to-day. But the new coalition will have, all the same, a hard task in getting firmly into the saddle.

The Struggle for World Peace.

The American Government has followed the Powers, who sit at the League Council Table at Geneva and talk of disarmament while making themselves ready for war, in their hypocritical policy and has been spending huge sums for the sake of "military preparedness." A large volume of public opinion in America, however, believes in abolishing war and bringing in world peace by compelling the governments of the world to reduce their fighting forces absolutely to a defensive standard. As the latest number of "Unity" points out, Senator Borah introduced for the third time his "resolution towards the outlawry of war" in the United States Senate on December 9 last, and his repeated and persistent efforts have exerted "a silent but continuous stimulus upon public opinion" to consider what his proposal means. It is due to him mainly that American Pacificism has saved his country from being embroiled in a war with Mexico and it will very probably save it from keeping out of an armed conflict with the Chinese, although American troops and marines are being sent to China.

An Unpleasant Feature.

We hope India will be spared the invasion of the disease which has affected a class of publicists in England, whose morbid mentality takes a certain pleasure in rummaging the gutter-heap of scandal and making frantic efforts to attribute to distinguish men and women, past and present, immorality and a host of various other sins. The art of lampooning flourishes in modern England to an extent far greater than in the days of the Victorian era, and one can only hope that public opinion will be awakened to the harm which unchecked indulgence in it exercises on society—in view of the effrontery and disregard of all public decencies with which it is practised, as is revealed by the Wright-Gladstone case. The judgment in that case and the complete vindication of the high moral character of the great Liberal statesman should be a warning to writers with diseased imagination that they cannot pursue their career unchecked for long.

A Welcome Suggestion.

It is a very practical suggestion which Dr. Parr of the United Provinces Agricultural Department makes to the Linlithgow Commission when he says in his evidence before it, that what is necessary for rapid increase in research work in agriculture is strengthening of the provincial research staffs. At present the Central Institute at Pusa concentrates in its hands the major portion of the financial grant from the State to such research and takes up questions for analysis and investigation which do not necessarily meet the immediate needs of the various provinces. What is needed is that research work should be encouraged in the provincial agricultural colleges. An increase in the provincial research staff, for which experienced Indian talent is readily available now, will be a great help to agricultural development.

The Choice of a Patel.

If the inhabitants of a village repeatedly declare their want of confidence in a particular village officer, is it not the duty of the Government to take this dissatisfaction of the villagers with their choice into consideration? Official prestige must be standing in the way of the authorities preventing them from taking the reasonable and equitable step of desisting from imposing on the village of Bankapur in the Dharwar district a Patel in whom they have no confidence and who showed during his period of probation that he could not get along with the village people. In a protest to Government they say that this unpopular village officer, who they have heard is to be confirmed in his post, ought to be, on the contrary, removed. They have happy memories of a former Patel who rescued Bankapur from being a lawless village, "a vantage ground for thefts, dacoities, murders, gambling and incendiarism." Officials complain that the people do not take enough interest in their public affairs. Here is active interest being displayed by the good people of Bankapur in their affairs and the result is that they cannot make headway against official prestige.

ABROGATION OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT?

REPORTS IN RUSSIAN CIRCLES.

LABOUR DEPUTATION WAITS ON SIR AUSTEN.

CONTINUED CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

According to reports in Russian circles, there seems to be a move on the part of Britain for the abrogation of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement as a protest against Russian concentration in China.

The sudden and dramatic termination of O'Malley-Chen pourparlers is construed as a confession of Chen's failure to win over the Extremists. One more chance to Chen seems to be the catchword for the hour and there is a suggestion that the British expedition should not proceed beyond Hong Kong.

Chen's telegram to Labour Party was considered by the Meeting of the National Joint Council, and subsequently a Labour Deputation waited on the Premier and Foreign Secretary.

The Bolshie bogey is once again scaring British statesmen. Mr. Amery in a speech said the present attitude of the Chinese Government is attributable to the influence of other forces behind the Chinese Government, which are out "to destroy!" the British Empire.

BOLSHEVIC BOGIE AGAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Reports are being circulated in Russian circles in London that the British Government is contemplating abrogation of Anglo-Russian trade agreement in view of Russian interest in the affairs of the Government of South China. No confirmation of the reports can be obtained in authoritative British circles.—Reuter's Special Service.

SEQUEL TO CHEN'S TELEGRAM.

LABOUR DEPUTATION WAIT ON FOREIGN SECRETARY

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A meeting of the National Joint Council representing General Council of the Trade Union Congress, National Executive of the Labour Party, and Parliamentary Labour Party was held in London this morning to consider Chen's telegram. Subsequently the Foreign Secretary who was accompanied by Mr. Baldwin received a small deputation of the Council consisting of Messrs. George Hicks, Walter Citrine and George Lansbury whom Mr. Ramsay Macdonald introduced. Afterwards the National Joint Council met again and there was a short discussion. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

"BOLSHEVIC" BOGEY AGAIN

CABINET MINISTERS ON THE HIDDEN HAND.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Cabinet Committee established to deal with the Chinese situation is believed to include the Premier, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Balfour. It is noteworthy that two members of the Cabinet last evening dealing with China dwelt on Russian influence on Anglo-Chinese negotiations.

Col. Amery in a speech at Willenhall declared that British terms would never be rejected by any Chinese Government that was thinking only of the Chinese rights or even of Chinese sentiments. If they had been rejected, it could only have been through the influence of other forces behind the Chinese Government—forces concerned not with Chinese welfare, but with the world revolution and destruction of the British Empire. The British Government was not going to be deterred from pursuing patient and conciliatory policy and doing its imperative duty to our fellow-citizens in China.

Mr. Bridgeman in a speech at Ellesmere declared "it is clear that influence which is causing all difficulty between Britain and China is not so much Chinese as Russian. We must exercise as great patience as possible in resisting that influence." He did not in the least despair of our arriving at some reasonable arrangement for the revision of the treaties, but nobody should wish us to risk the lives of our fellow subjects by hurrying on negotiations, without securing that their safety was thoroughly assured.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING ON CHINESE SITUATION.

RUGBY, February 3.

The Chinese situation continues to engage the closest attention of the Government. The Cabinet meeting has been postponed until to-morrow when the position created by Chen's refusal to sign the draft agreement regarding the status of Concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang will be fully revived. Cabinet will have before it the comments of British representatives in China as well as the statement wherein Chen in announcing the suspension of negotiations stated that it was not and never had been within the contemplation of the Nationalist Government to occupy the International Settlement at Shanghai by force. Meanwhile reports of new decisions and developments must be discounted.—B. O. W.

HONG KONG LIMIT PRESCRIBED

WAY OUT OF THE DEADLOCK

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Hankow.—The City is outwardly calm in spite of the abrupt termination of negotiations on which all hopes of an amicable settlement were pinned for three weeks. Chen's declaration is regard as a confession to his failure to win over the Extremists to the view of the Moderates. A possible solution of the deadlock may be seen in the suggestion which is finding favour in many quarters that the British expedition should not proceed beyond Hong Kong. It is pointed out that this would save the face of everyone without endangering the British position at Shanghai, while it would give Chen and Moderates a chance to make final bid for reasonableness on the part of those Kuomintangers who have been hitherto irreconcilable.—Reuter.

CRUISER "RALEIGH" AWAITING ORDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Panama.—Cruiser "Raleigh" is joining "Richmond," "Cincinati" and "Marblehead" and is sailing for Honolulu to-day to await orders possibly to proceed to China.—Reuter.

NO NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

DEPRESSION IN HANKOW

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Hankow.—The City is very quiet. The usual New Year festivities are not being held here. A general feeling of depression and pessimism prevails among the Chinese and foreigners alike.—Reuter.

SPECIAL INTERCESSION ON FEB. 6.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In view of the present anxieties and perils in the Far East, Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the President of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches urge all clergy and ministers to make a special intercession on February 6.h for peaceful, honourable and permanent settlement of the existing Anglo-Chinese differences.—Reuter.

The Calcutta police have arrested the Superintendent of the Disinfectant Department of the Calcutta Department in connection with the loss of some property belonging to the late Dr. Craig, Health Officer of the Corporation.—Free Press.

The Sessions Judge, Hanthawaddy, Burma, has dismissed the appeals of Ba Chin formerly District Engineer of Pegu District and H. L. Kumar, a contractor, who were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000 in connection with the charge of preparing false documents to cheat the District Council.—Free Press.

RATIO QUESTION

MOVE FOR JOINT DECISION.

A CONFERENCE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, February 4.

In accordance with the decision of the Congress Working Committee to confer with the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly and arrive at a joint decision on the attitude the Congress Party in the Assembly and arrive at a joint dequestion of the ratio, a conference between the Congress Party in the Assembly and the Congress Working Committee is being held to-day at the Western Hostel.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has arrived in Delhi for the meeting of the Working Committee.—Free Press.

EARLY DISCUSSION ON RATIO BILL.

RESERVE BANK BILL IN MARCH

We now understand on reliable authority that the report about the preparation and presentation of two parallel budgets on the basis of 18d. and 16d. ratios is unfounded. We are further informed that even though the adjournment motion was not ultimately moved to draw attention to the undue postponement of the Ratio Bill, Government intend to introduce it and have it discussed in the Assembly by the the middle of the month before the Railway Budget is presented on or about the 21st instant.

Government also appear to be bent upon lonsidering the Reserve Bank Bill, by the middle of March as they have called for opinions to be submitted to them before the end of the current month. If this happens, the Bill might be passed before the present session closes and the shares of the Reserve Bank may be issued in September or October just after the Government Loan is offered for subscription.

MR BANKER AT BANGALORE

STRUCK AT PEOPLE'S RESPONSE

BANGALORE, February 4.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Shankarlal Banker, who arrived here yesterday along with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in response to an invitation, interviewed, said that they were struck by the spontaneous response given by the public in places they visited to the appeal of Gandhiji. Big towns had promised them good amounts of money for the Khaddar fund.—Free Press.

OPIUM COMMISSION SESSIONS OVER

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Geneva.—The League Opium Commission concluded its session to-day. It adopted for submission to the League Council a report embodying ten resolutions dealing principally with the ratification of the working measures adopted by teh Geneva Convention in 1925 on illicit traffic in opiates etcetera.

The President Sir John Campbell, India, said that the session was the largest on record.—Reuter.

SEA TRIP TO MR. T. RANGACHARI.

TO ATTEND OPENING OF AUSTRALIAN NEW CAPITAL.

MADRAS, February 4.

It is understood that Mr. T. Rangachariar has been selected by the Government of India as a representative at the opening of the new Federal capital of the Australian Commonwealth at Cranberria.—Free Press.

CONTINUITY OF FOREIGN POLICY

DR. MARX'S STATEMENT.

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE DEFINED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

When the Reichstag reassembled to-day Dr. Marx made a statement in the course of which he said that the new Government was fully bound by Weimar constitution to which President Hindenburg in a letter to him on 20th January affirmed. Government must adjust its whole political activity, and all attempts to alter it illegally would be prosecuted for high treason. Reichswehr must be freed from politics and the supreme task of the Government was liberation of the second and the third Rhineland zones. Continuity of foreign policy was the prerequisite for international progress and he and Dr. Stresemann would not have remained in office, unless all the Ministers had unanimously approved the present and past foreign policy.

Count Westarp, a prominent National, who followed Dr. Marx explained that the German National Party accepted the fact that the Treaty of Locarno and Germany's entry into the League of Nations had become legal and political bases of the German foreign policy. "We know well as anybody that the policy of violence and revenge is impossible in view of Germany's defenceless condition." He declared that though the Nationals would serve the present form of Government to the best of their ability, they had not renounced their opinion that the Monarchist form was most suitable for Germany.—Reuter.

WRIGHT GLADSTONE'S CASE

JURY GIVE FAVOURABLE VERDICT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. O'Connor giving evidence for the defence on the resumption of the Wright-Gladstone case said that when Milner who was then a journalist used the phrase "Gladstone's seraglio" he was referring to Mrs. Gladstone's well-known solicitude for her husband. Publisher Eyeleigh Nash said that he had never discussed with Wright regarding the offending passage in the latter's book. Witness did not see proofs with inserted passage and if he had seen he would not have published it. The Jury after 150 minutes of absence gave the verdict in favour of Lord Gladstone with costs. Their added a rider that high moral character of W. E. Gladstone had completely been vindicated.—Reuter.

NO REITERATION OF NATIONAL DEMAND

CONGRESS PARTY DECISION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

No need to reiterate the National Demand is said to be the decision arrived at the Congress Party, this afternoon, in discussing the attitude of the Party towards the resolution of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, a member of their Party.

The agenda paper for the next un-official day for resolutions gives third place to Mr. Ranga Iyer's resolution, the first two resolutions are in regard to the issue of return tickets at reduced rates from all stations, and recommending a scheme of bringing all Oriya speaking tracts under one local administration. It can, therefore, be considered a fair certainty that Mr. Ranga Iyer's resolution will be reached on the 8th inst.

The Congress Party, it is understood, after discussion, decided to instruct Mr. Ranga Iyer not to move the resolution on the ground that there is no need for the reiteration of the National Demand. One of the reasons that must have weighed with the Party, it is believed, is the difficulties presented in arriving at an understanding with the other groups, especially in regard to (1) the Hindu-Muslim question with reference to the continuation of special electorates, (2) difference between the National Demand of September 1925, and the National Demand of 1924.

It will be remembered that although the Swarajists were a party to the National Demand of September 1925, the Congress at Cawnpore adopted only the National Demand of 1924 which gives no alternative to Congressmen in the Assembly except to adhere to the National Demand of 1924. The decision of the Congress Party not to seek reiteration of the National Demand under the present circumstances is considered to be the best course that the Party has chosen.—Free Press.

ANOTHER MILITARY REVOLT

MARTIAL LAW IN PORTUGAL

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Lisbon.—Part of the garrison of Oporto has revolted but the majority are loyal to the Government which is master of the situation. Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout the country.—Reuter.

KABUL PRINCE IN PARIS

TO BE EDUCATED AFTER WESTERN MODEL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Rome.—Malike Sultan and Kobra Begoum, son and daughter respectviely of the Amir of Afghanistan, have arrived at Brindisi accompanied by the Amir's father-in-law and wife. They are proceeding to Paris where the son will study.—Reuter's Special.

WILL SUBASH BOSE BE RELEASED?

CASES OF OTHER DETENUS TO BE REVIEWED.

PRIMITIVE FORM OF DESPOTISM.

TAGORE DENOUNCES BENGAL TERROR.

The Free Press understands that the release of Mr. Subash C. Bose is imminent on medical grounds.

In a special interveiw to "Forward" Dr. Tagore condemns Ordinance regime which he characterises as "a primitive form of despotism."

"SETTING HOUSE ON FIRE TO ROAST A PIG."

CALCUTTA, February 4.

A newspaper report here states that the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is imminent on medical grounds. The report further says that the cases of other detenus are to be reviewed afresh.—Free Press.

PRIMITIVE FORM OF DESPOTISM

DR. TAGORE ON ORDINANCE REGIME.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

In a special interview to "Forward," Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says:

According to the teaching of our lawgivers, we refuse to believe that our countrymen, who are being punished without trial, are guilty of any crime. Taking short cut in law is like setting the whole house on fire in order to roast one's pig. It is a primitive form of despotism. That we are amazed at such instances happening to us is the best compliment that can be paid to the British administration in India. For we know, that even in the West, there are Governments which, in their attempt to enforce loyalty have no scruple in blindly applying the hasty method of punishment that has no restriction of law. The mind of the rulers whose misfortune is to govern a people that are physically helpless, is daily being sucked into the depths of demoralisation for want of adequate resistance. They are too often tempted to simplify the problem of administration by breaking through the barriers of their own law, thus not only doing injustice to their subjects but much more so to themselves. As they have paralysed their own courts of justice which represent their conscience, we have no other recourse but to appeal to the higher nature of the British people and to remind them that civilisation takes infinite trouble to prove itself to keep the lamp of its best ideals from being extinguished.—Free Press.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING NEXT FRIDAY.

A public meeting for women is to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council to give support to Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill. The meeting is to be held on Friday (11th inst.), at the Wilson College Hall Chowpatty, at 4-45 p.m. The chief resolution to be put before the meeting runs as follows:

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay very strongly urges that Government will be pleased to pass legislation meeting the demand from all over the country that the age of consent for girls be raised to 16 years, and that marriage below 16 be made a penal offence. This meeting gives its whole hearted support to Sir Hari Sing Gour's Bill on this question which is shortly to come before the Legislative Assembly".

DONALD CAMPBELL RELEASED ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Donald Campbell, 'alias' George Alison, who has been arrested on a charge of having entered British Indian with a forged passport, has been released on bail.

The case will come up for hearing on February 9.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Stock exchange will remain closed on Monday the 7th instant on account of the Hindu festival Sree Panchami. In the share market jutes opened unchanged but ruled dull throughout the session on poor support from professional operators and limited outside enquiry. Towards the close however a distinctly easier feeling set in. In coals Bansdeopur are marked down about 4 points whereas dealing in others show no change. In teas in the few transactions registered Huldibari noted a drop of two points. Industrials were comparatively dull market but rubber stocks received fair support at current prices. Imperial Banks are practically unchanged.

Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 per cent new loan 1960/70 88/8.

Banks:—Eastern Bank 89/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1470.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi 111.

Jutes:—Alliance 532, Auckland 276/8, Bally 240, Budge Budge 523, Champdany 181, Cheviot 310, Clive 38/6, Delta 603, Empire 56/8, Hoogly ord. 86, Howrah 45/12, Kamarhatty 692, Kanknarrah 540, Kinnison 1045/8, National 33, Northbrook pref. 120, Orient 268, Presidency 9/2, standard 475, Union 600.

Coals:—Bansdeopur 21/4, Bengal 482/8, Burrakpur 19/4, Deoli 19/2, Gopalchuck 7, Ghusick and Muslia 9/8, Mundulpore fully paid 63, Nazira 12/4, Pench Valley 25/4, Samla and Kendra 7/4.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers Pref. 12/12, Bengal Telephone ord. 11, B. I Corporation ord 4/9, Indian Wood Products 9/8, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/12.

Tea Companies:—Bahmauth 32/4, Huldibari 32/4, Teesta Valley 36/12.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willcon and the Right Hon. The Earl and the Countess Winterton luched with the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta at the Willingdon Sports Club on Friday.

INCREASED TAXATION

PANCHAMAHAS FARMERS PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

KALOL, Feb. 3.

A conference of the farmers of the Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panchmahals District will be held at Derol on Sunday noon to give consideration to the grave situation that has arisen, by the increase in the revenue tax levied on the farmers by the Government by the revision of assessment, and to concert necessary measures to for meeting the situation. Mr. H. B Shivdasani M.L.C. will preside. Messrs W. S. Mukadam, A. V. Thakkar of the Bhil Sewa Mandal, Amritlal Sheth and Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai have agreed to attend, the Conference. Mr. Manekial M. Gandhi has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

NEED OF INCREASED FACILITIES

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.

Mr. H. A. Lane, Revenue Secretary to the Government, Lucknow, was examined by the Royal Commission on Agriculture to-day. He said that the demand for loans for permanent improvement of agricultural facilities, was comparatively limited, and requests made to the Government for such loans were generally met, provided the security given was satisfactory. The money required for each season to finance agricultural operations was beyond the sum that the Government could provide. If Government were to extend their lending operations, petty officials would be multiplied and control would become impossible unless a very rigid system were adopted. Government could reduce agricultural indebtedness by shaping the land revenue policy in such a way as to leave with the ryot as much as possible of the surplus that he earned. Land revenue would be two per cent. of the annual produce.

Sardar Kirpal Singh was the next witness examined. He said that agricultural education was not what it should be and that there was no career worth the name for agricutural students. He suggested that zamindars should be encouraged to start demonstration farms in central villages. The Civil Veterinary Department should be under the Director of Agriculture and more veterinary dispensaries should be opened.

Pandit Shyam Behari Misra the last witness examined to-day that facilities should be given to young trained in agriculture for starting agricultural farms which should be financed loans on low rates of interest. of that course would reduce unemployment among the educated youths of the middle classes. The witness opinion that adult education could be popularised by night schools, part-time season schools.—A. P.

WEEKLY AIR MAIL SERVICE.

SIR SEFTON ON KARACHI'S FUTURE.

PLEA FOR INDIAN AIR CRAFT COMPANY

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branckeer Director of Civil Aviation in the Air Ministry of Great Britain, was entertained to dinner at the Karachi Club last night, at which prominent European and Indians were guests.

In proposing the toast of Sir Sefton Branceker's health, Sir Montagu Webb, said that for 30 years, many people had proclaimed the exceptionally favourable geographical position of Karachi especially in transport matters.

Replying to the toast, Sir Sefton said he would like to deal with airships. At the present moment, two great airships were under construction in England, one by Government, and the other by Commander Burney in Co-operation with Messrs. Vickers. It was expected that the Government airship would be completed by next December, adn he himself hoped to arrive in Karachi by this time next year. (Loud cheers).

In Sir Sefton's opinion, Karachi was created for aviation. When he visited Karachi two years ago, he had visualised Karachi's attractions and was in truth largely responsible for the selection of Karachi as the first airship base in India. The conditions in Karachi were almost perfect, not only for flying, but also for Aircraft manufacture. Why should not Karachi become the headquarters of the Indian aircraft industry?

What was urgently required was a weekly air mail service instead of a fortnightly service and an extension of the air service at least to Delhi.

He thought that an Indian company should be formed with a large proportion of Indian capital. There was no reason why air craft should not be manufactured in India. They could train up Indian mechanics, engineers and pilots. Sir Sefton himself had experience of Indian pilots, one from Bengal, one from the South and one from the Punjab. They had been with him during the War and they had been quite useful in every way.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO SAKLATVALA

RESOLUTION BOMBAY CORPORATION FOR FAREWELL ADDRESS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will consider, at its meeting to be held on Thursday next, the question of voting a validictory address to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist M.P., at the time of his departure from India. The question will be discussed at the instance of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who will move the following resolution:

"That the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M. P., on the occasion of his departure from these shores.

"That a Committee composed of the following Councillors be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner:

(1) The President; (2) the Chairman of the Standing Committee; (3) Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram; (4) Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji; (5) Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee (6) Dr. M. B. Velkar; (7) Dr. Accacio G. Viegas; (8) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; (9) Mr. S. K. Bole; (10) Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin; (11) Mr. B. G. Horniman; (12) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and (13) Mr. K. F. Nariman.

"That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant, not exceeding Rs. 150, to meet the incidental charges.

"That the Committee be requested to submit their report at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation.'

TO RECEIVE CAMRADE "SAK"

COMMITTEE FORMED AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, February 4.

A commitee consisting of Comrades Singaravelu, D. Kulandai, E. L. Iyer and Sabapaty will make all arrangements for the reception of Comrade Saklatvala on his arrival at Madras about the middle of this month.—Free Press.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS.

"SAKS" ADVICE TO NAGPUR PEOPLE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

[illegible] reply to a welcome address presented [illegible] Nagpur Municipality this morning Shapurji Saklatwala, M P., appealed the people of India, particularly [illegible]ng classes to organise themselves [illegible]en the hands of the Indian [illegible]ress. He advised the people [illegible]combat the capitalists and [illegible]olities which alone would [illegible] status of other countries.

Mr. Abhyankar's suggestion, Mr. Niyogi, President of the Nagpur Municipality, assured the people that a message of congratulation would be sent to the Battersea Constituency for electing Mr. Saklatvala as their representative in Parliament though he was an Indian.—A. P.

STEEL AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

SELECT COMMITTE FAVOURS BILL.

DIVIDED REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Select Committee on Steel Protection Bill has concluded the examination of the measure. The Committee by seven against six votes carried the Government proposals regarding discrimination in favour of the British standard steel.

The discussion at the final stage was whether the proposals as originally embodied in the Bill in regard to protective duties should be adopted, or the alternative proposal made by some members for the imposition of uniform weighted average with a fixed basic duty on steel, without any discrimination as to the origin of produce. Eventually as stated above, the Government proposals based on the Tariff Board's recommendations were carried.

It is, however, understood that the six dissenting members will submit a joint minute of dissent.—A.P.

LAND REVENUE LEGISLATION

MR. BHORE HECKLED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

There was a volley of supplementary questions put to the Hon. Mr. Bhore at question time in the Assembly on Wednesday over his reply to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's question on the land revenue legislation in the provinces.

The following is a fuller report of the supplementary questions and answers:

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India is likely to come to any conclusion on the question of this land revenue legislation in the Madras Presidency or in any other province and whether they see any prospect of any land revenue legislation being completed this year?

Mr. Bhore: At the present moment, I may inform my friend that there is not any reference from any local Government pending with the Government of India.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: Is it not the case that the question of the land revenue legislation in the Madras Presidency is still pending with the Government of India?

Mr. Bhore: Not to my knowledge, Sir.

Mr. M. S. Aney: May I ask the honourable member whether the Behar land revenue legislation has been submitted to the Government of India; if it has been passed through them, it is not pending with the Government of India?

Mr. Bhore: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Will the Hon. Member make further inquiries and give a reply?

Mr. Bhore: I have given the only reply to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: May I take it that the Government of India do not propose to take any further action in respect of the initiation of land revenue legislation in any province?

Mr. Bhore: I have already explained to the honourable member, in reply to the question, which he has previously asked, that the Government of India have taken and the action they could possibly take in this matter and they do not propose to take any more.

It appears that for over one year the Berar Land Revenue Amending Bill, as adopted by the Berar Legislative Committee, has been before the Governor-General-in-Council for his sanction and no orders have yet been passed. In view of the Hon. Mr. Bhore's answer that to the best of his knowledge no legislation was pending before the Government of India, Mr. M. S. Aney has given notice of a series of questions regarding the Berar revenue legislation and asking the Government to place the views of the C. P. Government on the legislation and the correspondence between the Central and local Governments on the subject.—Free Press.

DAMAGE BY SPARKS FROM ENGINE.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S LIABILITY

At Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Mukerjee held in a reversion application from the order of the Small Causes Court at Aligarh, that a railway company is liable for damages by fire caused by sparks from the engine. It appears that the hut of a dhobi near the railway line was burnt down, and the plaintiff's clothes were destroyed. The Judge decreed Rs. 103 as damages against the East Indian Railway who applied for revision of the order, Mr. Justice Mukerjee held that there was no doubt that the fire was caused by a spark from an engine, and dismissed the application with costs.—A. P.

CUTCHI DEPUTATION

MAHARAO TO RECEIVE TO-DAY

A PRIVATE CONFERENCE IN PALACE?

(From Our Special Correpsondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Feb. 4.

The deputation was not received to-day as was expected and announced. It was waiting for a call from the Palace till the afternoon. An intimation was sent to the President that the Maharao would be pleased to send for and see him after 2 o'clock, and then fix the time for the Deputation to wait upon him. Till 5 o'clock nobody turned up, and the members then went out.

In the evening the President was informed that the Maharao would receive the Deputation to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (Cutchi Time).

DEPUTATIONISTS GETTING FIRST-HAND INFORMATION.

Members of the Deputation took a round in the town and looked to several complaints of the people. They visited Alfred Furja and saw for themselves how people are inconvenienced in coming to the shore from the steamer.

In the evening the members visited Bhatia Balashram and were pleased with what they saw there. Messrs. Taisee and Gulam Husen Sonawala are attracting great attention of the people.

The people come in great numbers to

"Chronicle" Photo.
Dr. Alexander Goldstein.

the Math to lodge their complaints to the Deputation so that it may put them before the Maharao. It is said there was a private conference in the Palace. The Yuvaraja who is very popular with the people has come to Mandvi from Bhuj. The people are growing impatient to know the reply of His Highness the Maharao.

SERIOUS EDUCATION CRISIS IN GUJRAT.

(Continued from page 8.)

strong case to the satisfaction of the Board to postpone the transfer of schools till several financial questions at issue between Government and the Board are properly settled. So a very curious situation has developed in Kaira where, the Government notification still remains in abeyance and even a duly appointed Board is not allowed to function on account of the determined opposition of the Congress Party in the Board.

UMRETH ON WARPATH.

A very curious side-issue has arisen in the small town of Umreth on account of the practical suspension of the Ministerial orders. On being informed about the September notification the Municipal Board of Umreth decided to hand over its schools to the new School Board. But as this Board has not been enabled to take charge of any schools whatever nobody is to-day constitutionally responsible for paying the salaries of the teachers. The Municipality has taken shelter under Section 7 of the Education Act, which absolves a Municipality from all responsibility for schools for which a District School Board has been appointed. Hence repeated orders have not been wanting either from the Inspector, N.D., or the Collector of Kaira—who has most recklessly gone to the length of threatening the Municipality with its very extinction. But while the Municipality might be congratulated on putting up a plucky fight its school teachers are indeed to be pitied as they have not received their salaries for the past four months. I really think that the Municipality would be well advised to pay up their salaries even under protest, and I understand that the necessary steps are already being taken in that direction.

THE MINISTER'S DUTY.

Thus all the District Boards of Gujarat with the single exception of Panch Mahals are in a state of revolt which has been more particularly accentuated in Kaira and Ahmedabad. The non-payment of teachers' salaries—for nearly nine months in the whole of the Ahmedabad District and for four months in the town of Umreth—cannot but compel the new Minister to look into the whole question which he has himself done so much to foster. He is, therefore, specially qualified to understand and appreciate the popular point of view in the matter and I have every hope that he will inaugurate his new regime by cutting the Gordian knot in a masterly manner by revising either formally or implicitly the most obnoxious of the Educational rules and by effectively conciliating the opposition of the rebel Boards of Gujarat.

DISLIKE FOR ADJECTIVES

BACK BAY REPORT

SIR GRIMWOOD MEARS' DEFENCE

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chairman of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee arrived in Bombay by the English mail s.s. "Razmak" with Lady Mears. In an interview to the press representatives soon after his arrival Sir Grimwood said in England the Back Bay Enquiry Report was regarded as reasonable in its findings. The "Financial Times" has stated that the Committee's conclusions were such as the nature of the evidence submitted to it made it inevitable. The press and the public of London, he said, showed considerable interest in the sittings of the Committee, most of the London papers and even provincial papers publishing daily reports of the Committee's proceedings.

When it was pointed out to Sir Grimwood that Bombay regarded the report as a whitewash, he was extremely amused and remarked that it was a recognised principle that in official documents like his Committee's report one never used adjectives freely. Many people, he said, would have regarded the report as picturesque if it had abounded in adjectives. He thought however that the report of that kind was like a judgment in a very important case which required restraint of language. If a witness in a case tried to deceive the court, the judge in judgment would think it his duty to say that the witness had told

"Chronicle" Photo.
Sir G. Mears, President, Back Bay Committee, who returned to India on Friday morning.

a falsehood but to use such words as "Gross liar", "Gross negligence" and "scandalous neglect" would disfigure the judgment as the late Master of Rolls once pointed out that "gross" was merely a vituperative adjective.

Sir Grimwood and Lady Grimwood were met at the Mole by Mr. S. B. Billimoria and Mr. Elgee, the Chief Engineer of the Back Bay Reclamation. They left Bombay for Allahabad at 11 a.m. on Friday by the Imperial Indian Mail where Sir Grimwood would assume charge as Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court on Monday next.

CHANGING CNINA.

(Continued from page 8.)

"Concession" has been taken over by the Chinese Nationalist Government, and most of the British colony have left for Shanghai. Other terrible things have happened. The British Bishop of Hankow has been robbed of his hat by Chinese boatmen and our Sikh police have fraternised with the nationalists. So war—bloody war—with China, screams "The Times."

And it is terrible to think that there was a day the week before last when peace between the four hundred millions of China and the four hundred and fifty millions of the Empire depended not on the patience and prudence of our Government—thank God—but on that of a handful of Marines, facing, under great provocation, a Chinese mob. We owe a vote of congratulation to our comrades in the Navy and a vote of censure on the Government that exposes them to the risk of murder and their fellow citizens to the risk of war.

Readers of the British Press will have gathered that our Jingo rulers are preparing for great events at Shanghai.

(Censored by Printer.)

Already, before any trouble has arisen, hundreds of arrests are taking place. The Great Powers, we are told, are all "stiffening" in their attitude, and if the Concessions at Shanghai are threatened, will all act together. At home Chatham Dockyard is reported to be working overtime preparing more and more ships and armaments. A huge British armada of sea and aircraft is already in Chinese waters. The British Cabinet is meeting as we go to press. All these preparations are preparations for war—war on a nation struggling to resume its nationhood. Our Labour Movement seems lulled to sleep by smooth words and empty phrases of the Government.

CRUSADE AGAINST DOGS.

EX-COMMUNICATION OF SETH RAMANLAL.

COURT SETS ASIDE INJUNCTION.

AHMEDABAD, February 3.

Crowds thronged the court room of the First Class Subordinate Judge, who delivered to-day judgment in the case which had excited considerable interest in the Jain community. The plaintiff in the case was Seth Ramanlal Lalbhai who had applied for temporary injunction to set aside the resolution of ex-communication passed by the community to which the plaintiff belonged, alleging that the plaintiff had published a booklet advocating the destruction of dogs. The judge dissolved the temporary injunction on the ground that the Court did not consider it necessary to interfere in caste affairs and that the injunction order became inoperative as it was delivered after the resolution excommunicating the plaintiff was passed. The case was sequel to the anti-dog killing agitation started in Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

MAGH MELA FESTIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

Yesterday was the principal day of the Magh Mela bathing festival at Allahabad when thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India bathed at the confluence of the two rivers. An agricultural exhibition is also being held on the Mela grounds and instructive lectures are delivered on improved methods of agriculture by Dr. Higgin Botham and others.—A. P.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, January 4.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Conference was opened to-day by Her Excellency Lady Irwin before a large gathering of delegates from all over India, Burma and Ceylon. Well over 200 delegates are attending the Conference which will last till Tuesday. Sir Henry Monerieff Smith in his presidential address in the beginning of to-day's sitting welcomed her Excellency for having agreed to open the Conference.—A., P.

KURLA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

FORTHCOMING VISIT OF MINISTER.

A Kurla correspondent writes:—

The Kurla public are very much pleased to learn that the Minister is paying a visit to Kurla on the 6th February, 1927 and so they take the golden opportunity to draw his kind attention to the various public grievances aginst the affairs of the Kurla Municipality. The state of the Municipal affairs is well-known to the Government of Bombay but unfortunately to their utter dis appointment nothing has been done to improve the situation and they have to rue their fate. The public will be highly grateful to the Minister if at least on this occasion he will be pleased to go through the chronic public grievances and take necessary measures to redress them making the visit worth.

CABINET MAKING IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Feb. 3.

The Shah and the Mejliss have instructed Mostofi to form Cabinet.—Reuter's Special Service.

DEATH OF MUTINY VETERAN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Death is announced of Major General George Stewart.—Reuter.

(Major General George Stewart was born in 1839 and entered the Bengal Army in 1856, and served throughout the Indian Mutiny days. He also took important part in the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow. He was at Ali Masjid and rendered yeoman service in Kabul Wars. At the time of death he was 88 years old.)

A COCHIN SENSATION

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF DOCTOR

MADRAS, February 3.

The Cochin correspondent of the "Madras Mail" says that great sensation has been created there by the sudden disappearance of an allopathic doctor who settled down there from Northern India to practise medicine. It is said that he was so proficient that about half a dozen cases rejected as hopeless were cured by him. The correspondent says it is rumoured that about a week ago at dead of the night a couple of men came to the house with a car and asked him to accompany them to attend to an urgent case and that he went with them but did not return.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6)

against Up-country which began here to-day produced some interesting cricket. Playing first M.C.C. began well, Sandham who opened the innings getting his eighth century of the tour. But then they lost several wickets cheaply and were eventually out for 233, their lowest first innings total of the tour. Upcountry then went in and at close of the play had made 99 for 3 wickets.—A. P.

M. C. C. VS "UP-COUNTRY"

ANOTHER DRAW

ONE MORE FEATHER IN SANDHAM'S CAP.

M. C. C. (1st innings)	233
Up-country (1st innings)	.. 166
M. C. C. (2nd innings) (for 1 wkt.)	.. .74

DIKOYA (Ceylon), Feb. 4.

There was only three hours play in the M. C. C. match against Up-country Eleven to-day stumps being pulled up at the end of that time. The home team continued their innings and were dismissed by 11/50 for 166 runs Tate taking six wickets for 34. Blair made 51 and D. A. Wright 36 M. C. C then batted for an hour and at the close of play had made 74 for the loss of one wickets.—A. P.

DETAILS.

The second play in the M. C. C.'s match against the Up-country XI was started to-day at 10-30. As play was to cease at lunch time to enable the visitors to take early departure for Colombo for the big match against an All-Ceylon XI which begins to-morrow. Tate and Geary who started bowling evidently meant business for they had two short legs and two forward middoffs, Wyatt standing within four yards of the batsman. The rest of the field was also the drawn in. This had the effect of causing a collapse among the batsmen who seemed new to this type of attack. Kanangara in trying to browbeat Wyatt was well held by that fielder, this wicket falling within few minutes of start, and Blair left 2 runs later after getting his fifty from a missed catch. Blair gave excellent display in his innings lasting 100 minutes and hit five fours.

Alston and Sinclair who next came together hit out merrily to take advanatge of the depleted outfield, but were eventually both caught near the wicket. Eckersley accepting the chance at forward midon and Boyes getting Alston caught by Tate at cover. Total was 131 at the fall of seventh wicket, and some adventurous batting by D. A. Wright who kept the wicket so well yesterday seemed to bring the batsmen on top after 14 runs had been added in quick time (Gibson contributing only one run). The home Captain fell a victim to Eckersley's vigilance at midon and Holland joined D. Wright. This pair provided the best cricket of the day D. Wright batted with delightful freedom for his hard hit 36 including four hits to the boundary, two of which, off Astil, were made off successive balls and missed clearing the fence by a couple of feet on each occasion.

After Wright's departure Tate rounded off the innings by clean bowling Moberley. Incidentally, the Up-country put up the best first innings score made by any Ceylon team against M. C. C Tate had a very successful spell, and returned excellent analysis of six wickets for less than six runs apiece.

The M. C. C had an hour's batting before the team were called in. Wyatt and Eckersley started scoring at good pace, but when he had made 23 out of 36, Wyatt committed the same mistake that had cost him his wicket yesterday, and was easily snapped up by the wicket-keeper. Hill was badly missed by Sinclair at square leg, and following some care-free batting 50 appeared as many minutes play. As in the first match at Colombo, Hill played in exuberant style, and was not out at the close with 19 to his credit. Gibson created a diversion by sending down one underhand over before the stumps were drawn, but had satisfaction to see that bats could do no more than score two singles off it.

The scores are:—

UP-COUNTRY.—1st. Innings.

H. P. L. Roberts l.b.w, b Tate	27
O. A. Wright b Tate	0
T. B. Haukey b Tate	6
Blair l.b.w, b Geary	51
Kanangara c Wyatt b Tate	7
Alson c Tate b Boyes	10
Sinclair c Eckersley b Geary	7
D. A. Wright st Hill b Geary	36
Gibson c Eckersley b. Tate	1
Holland (not out)	5
Moberley b Tate	1
Extras	15
Total	166

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

A. Sandham st. D. A. Wright b Kanangara	108
R. E. S. Wyatt c D. A Wright b Holland	41
M. W. Tate c Moberly b Sinclair	9
M. L. Hill c and b Sinclair	17
G. Geary c Moberly b Sinclair	9
F. T. Eckersley l.b.w, b Kanangara	5
G. F. Earle c O. A. Wright b Kanangara	8
W. E. Astill c Gibson b Kanangara	9
G. S. Boyes st D. A. Wright b Sinclair	9
A. E. R. Gilligan (not out)	6
J. Mercer c Holland b Kanangara	0
Extras	2
Total	233

M. C. C.—2nd. Innings

Wyatt c Wright b Holland	28
Eckersley, (not out)	22
Hill (not out)	19
Extras	5
Total (for one wicket)	74

FIRST DAY'S GAME.

HATTON, Feb. 3

The first day's play in M. C. C. match

(Continued in column 5.)

WELL SERVED!

"Chronicle" Photo.
These action photographs show the strenuous game that Mr. Raja Iyer, Mrs. Luc cas (centre) and Lady Tata played on Thursday in the mixed doubles of the Hard Court Tennis Tournament.

EARL WINTERTON AT BARODA.

P. P. A.

Earl Winterton, photographed at Baroda with the Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda.

LONDON LETTER.

BRITAIN & PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMENTS

WHAT CHINA S FIGHTING FOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 13.

Dur'ng the last few weeks, India has had a br'ef spell of attent'on from the Br't'sh press and publ'c. The murder of Swami Shraddhanand on the very eve of the Ind'an Nat'on'l Congress naturally whetted curiosity here and a repetition of communal riots was apprehended. Nothing has harmed the cause of India abroad as these fratricidal Hindu-Muslim dissensions. It was feared that this tragic incident just before the opening of the Congress might give an unfortunate twist to Swaraj politics. But the statesmanlike—above the battle—attitude of the Congress President Mr. Srivinasa Iyengar and his wise proposal that both the communities should abandon their proselytising campaigns as "no great religion benefits by its census figures" came as a welcome surprise to all friends of India. They also appreciated his demand for the representation in the Assembly of Indian States in order to bring these decaying survivals of feudalism and refuge of forcign domination and exploitation, into line with the d'velopment of British India in its march 'owards Swaraj. But what arrested most the attention of the people here was his bold suggestion of the future Indian Participation in an Asiatic Democratic Federation. The Indian correspondent of the "Times" went the length of suspecting Bolshevik influence inspiring this proposal. But it is a significant fact that similiar suspicions are not entertained when Canada identifies herself with the Pan-American movement, or when Australia and Canada throw their weight on the side of U. S. A. and sometimes against the interests of Great Britain as they have often done since the Washington Conference in all the problems of the Pacific. By a similiar process of reasoning, why is it not suspected that Moscow is inspiring the politics of Ottawa, or Sydney or Johannesburg? It is both mischievous and insulting to make such reckless allegations as soon as some Indian envirages a future with a free and full economic and cultural development for his country against its natural background of the Asiatic continent. Why should India alone be expected to remain eternally subservient to some far away little island?

What the British imporialists are really up against if only they would think calmly, is not Bolshevism or the wild men of Moscow, but the hard facts of Geography and Economies and the consequent growing contradictions of capitalist imperialism.

CHINESE DEVELOPMENTS.

Ever since the Cantonese government refused to walk into the trap of the British Memorandum which would have secured the rich revenues of Shanghai to the Northern warlords, things have been moving very rapidly. The Cantonese Foreign Minister in his Note to the U. S. A. secretay of State Mr. Kellogg, made the following pungent remarks with regard to the British Memorandum In spite of the eleaborately worded sentiments of the British declaration, the real meaning of the proposals is that two thirds of the new revenue should go to our political enemies, who when their war chests are thus replenished will be able to continue the civil war that bleeds the nation and delays the liberation of China from the present regime of international control known as foreign imperialism. The surrender of the British Concession at Hankow have pushed matters a stage further towards the pecipice. The "Times" has given up its discreet and dignified way and now comes out almost daily with a violent diatribe against the Kiomintang and the Kremline. The atmosphere is becoming tense and electric. The British Imperialists are preparing for all eventualities.

EGYPT AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The failure of Britain at the recent Imperial Conference to disclose her futurl plans with respect to her relation with the Sudan (which she forcibly occupied in 1924 following the murder of the Sirdar)or on the wide question of Egyptian Independence from British domination was the subject of an angry debate at the opening of the Egyptian Parliament; and it was only after considerable uproar that the speech from the throne, which omitted any reference to the above, was accepted. Ramadan Bey, President of this Nationalist Party made a slashing attack upon the the British government. Whilst Egypt is still called upon to pay for the maintenance of the Sudan Defence forces and the main portion of the enormous cost of the development of the Sudan has come out of the Egyptian Exchequer, Egypt is not allowed any voice whatever in the administration of the country.

WHAT THE CHINESE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

In view of the malicious lies that are being spread as to the aims of the Chinese Nationalist movement by the Imperialist press, it would be well to draw the attention of your readers to the following resolution passed at the last Congress of the Kiomintang (the Nationalist Party), held in October 1926. Political, To realize political and economic unification of the whole country, to abolish the system of war-lords and to constitute a democratic republic.

Diplomatic; To abolish all unequal treaties and to cancel the consular right of jurisdiction.

3 Economic: To secure Customs autonomy, to revise the tariff, and to abolish offensive and miscellaneous taxes. To establish a National Bank for issuing loans at the lowest rate of interest to develop agriculture, industry and commerce.

4 Peasants:—To reduce the rental of land by 25 per cent. to standardise the land tax tariff, and abolish oppressive regulations. Untited public land (which belongs to the Provincial Government) to be allotted to the poor peasants according to definite rules. The Government should assist the peasants in the organisation of various Co-operative Unions; and safeguard the influence of the Peasants' Joint Unions, the Unions to have the right to organise Peasants' Self Protection Defence Corps.

5 Workers :: To exact Labour laws safeguarding the liberty of labourers to organise and to strike. To limit working hours to 54 a week and to establish health and unemployment insurance. To support the workers in the organisation of Consumer's Co-operative Stores.

6 Soldiers:—All members of the Kuomintang (the Nationalist Party) from 20 to 40 years of age, to have the duty of entering military service. Kuomintang representatives to be deputed to headquarters of all Armies, Divisions, Brigades, and Regiments.

7 Other Provrovsions:—To deffuse compulsory free education. To fix a time limit for the total prohibition of the smoking and sale of opium and the plantation of the poppy. To secure equal treatment for Overseas Chinese in their places of settlement.

COMRADE "SAK"

Your readers will surely appreciate the following comment of the "Sunday Worker" giving as they do an idea of, Mr. Saklatvala's activity and influence among the British Socialists:

"Unlike the tired leader of the Labour Party(Macdonald),Shapurji Saklatvala is not going abroad merely to bask in the sun. He says he is going to work for the brotherhood of Indian and British Workers. He will certainly have a very energetic try. His record here in England is warrant of that. I have his dairy of engagements for the past year before me as I write, and wou offer a bet that Saklatvala's list of meetings addressed would beat that of any other propagandist in Britain. Bad health, including a very "dicky" heart, does not deter "Sak" for a moment. On one page of his diary you may see entries showing that on two successive days he spoke at four meetings in Northumberland and Durham, and at two in his own constituency of Battersea. That means that during the intervening night he travelled south by train sleeping as he always does wrapped in his over coat, even on the floor of the corridor in a crowded train —certainly never in a first class "sleeper". But Saklatvala did not say to the pressmen at Marseilles, "I am tired and need a rest."

The last is a reference to what Macdonald said to news-paper reporters on his way to Sahara.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the new President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

TO-DAY S RACES

SELECTION BY "SENEX"

2-15 p.m.—THE TOM LE MESUVIER PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

RED PRINCE	1
FERDINAND	2
NOORULMULK	3

2-45 p.m.—THE FORT PLATE. Div. II—Distance 1 mile.

ROSEWATER	1
TRUCE GRACE	2
THE TYPHOON	3

3-15 p.m.—THE FORT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

SPECIAL SPROUT	1
LEMBAS	2
STORMONT	3

3-45 p.m.—THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

HILALUZZAMAN	1
SELMAN	2
KADOOR BEG	3

4-15 p.m.—THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

ALDERGROVE	1
TYCHO	2
CHRYSOLITE	3

4-45 p.m.—THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

FRATER	1
MOSS	2
GREENFINCH	3

5-15 p.m.—THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.—Distance 1¼ miles.

QUINCY	1
VENTOSE	2
DARK ORIENT	3

5-45 p.m.—THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

ULSTER ALLY	1
L. S. D.	2
HUNTING MOON	3

6-15 p.m.—THE TOM LE MESUVIER PLATE. Div. I.— Distsance 6 furlongs.

GOSUB	1
KUMMERUZZAMAN	2
AMALFI	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE:
ROSEWATER and USTER ALLY.

AMERICAN COTTON

PRESENT STEADINESS UNSOUND.

END OF HIGH PRICES RAE

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their circular dated 6th January, point out that present steadiness of prices of American Cotton is more due to absence of selling pressure rather than to sound economic situation. They hold the view that the world gold situation indicates the end of the era of high priced cotton. Their report runs as under:—

Following an advance of from dollars 5 to dollars 6 a bale during the month of December, outstanding factors in the cotton situation appear to be so evenly balanced as to make any decided movement in either direction dependent almost entirely on future developments in the South either with regard to the marketing of the unsold portion of this season's crop or to area which will be planted to cotton in the Spring.

Sentiment, at present, is moderately bullish but the enormous visible supply of 7,231,000 bales against 5,523,000 a year ago is apparently acting as an effective check on any material broadening of trade demand, while speculative interests find the long side unattractive owing to the direct incentive which higher prices would give producers to plant another large acreage and thus to further delay an adjustment between supply and demand.

Discussion continues concerning the amount of cotton which will be ginned this season but, in our opinion, the supply situation has ceased to have an important price-making influence. The theory that, on account of the recent spell of inclement weather, not more than 17,500,000 bales will be ginned is popular and may prove to be correct but, as present prices are slightly higher than those current on October 25th when the Department of Agriculture indicated a production of 17,454,000 bales, we think it may be reasonably assumed that a yield of this size has been discounted.

Considerable attention is also being paid to the large proportion of low grades which have been produced and which being untenderable, are not expected to weigh on the futures markets. This low grade feature, in the event of the crop being relatively small, would undoubtedly be of bullish significance but we must consider that, this season, more than 14 1/2 million bales were added to the carry-over of 5 1/2 million before the grade of the ginnings began to seriously deteriorate, that practically all of the crop had matured before the arrival of killing frost and that, in consequence, the low grades are mostly of sound staple possessing good spinning qualities and are in comparatively good demand. We believe that a large volume of desirable cotton continues to be held in the interior and the question arises as to what the action of holders may be when faced, as they soon will be, with the necessity for financing new crop preparations. Few producers are in a position to hold the balance of their crops indefinitely, and none of them appears willing to obtain loans on the terms offered by the various finance corporations. There would seem, therefore, to be a distinct possibility of an approaching increase in southern offering. It may be thought that any such increase would be readily absorbed, but there are very few indications, either at home or abroad, of spinners being prepared to abandon their hand-to-mouth policy of buying, the recent steadiness of spot quotations being due to an absence of selling pressure rather than to an improvement in trade demand.

Exports to date amount to 5,717,189 bales against 4,815,911 at this time last year, an increase of about 900,000 bales, whereas the takings of American cotton by spinners outside the United States are less than 300,000 bales in excess of those of a year ago, from which it will be seen that stocks at ports abroad are accumulating and point to a prospective falling off in export demand. The increase in foreign spinners' takings reflects to some extent, the substitution of American for East Indian cotton, of which the price is relatively high, creating a situation which may be expected to adjust itself later in the year.

With regard to acreage possibilities very little can be said. That the area to be planted to cotton will be curtailed appears certain; that this curtailment will be sufficiently drastic to ensure next season's production of American cotton being brought into line with the world's requirements is, in our opinion, extremely improbable and much will depend on the weather experienced during the growing season and on the extent of insect damage. In consequence of the prolonged period of cold wet weather the ground throughout the belt should be in excellent condition and boll-wecvil emergence in the Spring may be even less than last year.

Estimates regarding this season's consumption cover a wide range. Sentiment in cotton manufacturing circles is generally optimistic, but we doubt if the world's mills will consume much more than 15,000,000 bales of American lint compared with an indicated supply, allowing for total ginnings of only 17,500,000 bales, of 23,000,000. As far as this country is concerned stocks of finished merchandise are low, the research work of the Cotton Textile Institute is expected to go far towards the prevention of over-production, the economic condition of United States is sound despite the reduced purchasing power of a large part of the agricultural population, and, on account of the present low prices of the raw material, an improvement in export sales of cotton goods is predicted.

Conditions on the Continent are regarded as more favourable than at this time last year, notwithstanding the trying situation brought about by the deflationary movement in France and reports of over-production in Italy. Lancashire will not blossom into prosperity in a day and, while full-time operations together with relatively low-priced cotton may enable her to recover part of her former trade with Far Eastern markets, this recovery may well be at the expense of Japanese spinners whose exports have for some time been adversely affected by the upward movement of the yen.

The world gold situation appears to warrant the assumption that the trend of commodity prices will continue slowly downward and, in the absence of very exceptional developments, we believe that the era of high-priced cotton has come to an end. Upward movements will undoubtedly occur from time to time but, in our opinion, their range will be comparatively small. We feel that the salvation of the American cotton farmer lies not in restricting production but by reducing its cost. This policy will give the widest possible market for the domestic product and will tend to reduce the competition offered by outside growths. Increasingly strong efforts are being made to educate farmers along these lines and signs are ont wanting that these efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

FUND FOR ZOROASTRIANS OF PERSIA

Subscriptions from the Calcutta Parsis for Education of Zoroastrian in Persia and publication of Literature for Persia totalling Rs. 22,584 have been received by the Iran League, which includes the following sums:—Two Zoroastrian Brothers Rs. 3,001, Messrs. Jamsedji Faramji Madon Rs. 2,001, Merwanji Nanabhoy Mehta Rs. 3,001, Rustomji Cowasji Modi Rs. 2,001, One Zoroastrian, Rs. 1,501, Messrs. Mazda and Co. Rs. 1,501, One Zoroastrian, Rs. 1,001, Mr. Hormasji Cowasji Bhedwar Rs. 1,001, Mrs. Bachubai Jehangir Umrigar Rs. 1,001, Mr. Kaikhasru Navroji Lover, Esq. Rs. 1,001.

The following sums have been received for the Marker Literature for Persia Fund:—

The Anjuman of Secunderabad and Haiderabad Rs. 215-11-3 In sacred memory of the late Bai Dhunbai K. Nariman from Mrs. K. S. Nariman Rs. 1,000-0-0 The Khurshed Mandal Rs. 101-0-0 The Trustees of the Parsi Anjuman Trust Funds of Karachi Rs. 380-0-0 Total Rs. 1,696-11-3.

The Agents of Messrs. The Madon Theatres, Ltd., have kindly promised to hand over the gross proceeds of their two Indian plays to be perfomed one in Bombay and the othre at Calcutta, towards the above funds.

STRIKE RELIEF FUND TO BE OPENED

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Friday Mr. R. R. Bakhale, secretary of the Bombay Textile Union said there was no change in the strike situation and the men were as firm as before. They would not resume work until the question of rates was settled. The number of the strikers was between 500 and 550, and so far between 10 to 20 had resumed work others being still out. A joint meeting of the sub-committee of the Bombay Textile Union and the workers of the Emperor Edward Mill was held on Thursday to deal with the strike situation, and it was decided to open a strike relief fund for the workers. Tickets for two and four annas would be distributed among the mill workers for the relief of the strikers and if need be the public also would be appealed for funds shortly.

Referring to the disturbance which took place on Wednesday last near the mill premises, Mr. Bakhale said the men were behaving peacefully and they had nothing to do with the alleged riot. The very fact that the two men out of the supposed rioters arrested by the police were not mill workers of the Emperor Edward Mill would, he said, bear out his statement.

Regarding the dispute of rates, he said, the contention of the piece-workers was that the rates were reduced on most of the varieties. The manager denied this allegation but when he (Mr. Bakhale) asked the manager to meet the men and satisf them he flatly refused to do so. Mr. B khale, however said he had in his pos sion names of a few varieties on whic rates had been cut down.

A message from Trivandrum instant says:—The Travancore was duly invested with the ho seven o'clock this morning in of the Maharani Regent, mother, the junior Mahar jah's grandmother, all and representatives of bar Royal Houses. erected to accom Press.

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"COMMUNAL BIAS" CHARGE REFUTED

MR. CHAKRAVARTI'S REJOINDER TO SIR A. RAHIM

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarti, Minister of Bengal Government has issued the following statement through the Associated Press:—

After acceptance of office as Minister it is desirable that I should refrain from taking part in any controversy in the public press. In view however of Sir Abdur Rahim's statement to the press issued on the 27th January last giving his version of his interview with me on the 21st January and the persistent misrepresentation which has followed upon it in a section of the Calcutta press I am compelled to make this statement by way of personal explanation to correct the wrong impressions sought to be produced on the public mind. If His Excellency the Governor were in Calcutta I might have asked for his permission to publish the correspondence that passed between him and me regarding Sir Abdur Rahim as also what passed between us in my interview with him.

FALLACIES REFUTED.

As this cannot be done at present I must content myself with confining my remarks to the interview between Sir Abdur Rahim and myself on the 21st January which has already been made public by him. I desire to make it absolutely clear that (1) I am not a communalist although as a Hindu nationalist I consider it my duty to protect all the legitimate Hindu interests just as I would expect a Mahomedan nationalist to protect all the legitimate interests of his community. (2) It is not true that in declining to work with Sir Abdur Rahim as his colleague I was myself in any way influenced by communal consideration. (3) It is not true that there is any pact open or secret between me and the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi over any communal or other question. (4) It is not true that those who work with me and upon whose assistance and loyal support I have so far depended and hoped to depend in the future for contributing towards the stability of the present Ministry in Bengal have been moved in whatever advice they have given me in regard to acceptance of office by any communal consideration or sentiments.

All these are clearly proved by acceptance of ministerial responsibility with the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi who yields to none in championing the rights and interests of his community and the promise of support from my friends to this ministry.

NO COMMUNAL BIAS.

In my conversation with Sir Abdur Rahim I was naturally anxious to avoid communal bias and I therefore made it plain that I had no objection personally to work with him or any other Mahomedan leader whom His Excellency might invite to accept charge of the Transferred Departments. But in a matter like this my personal opinion was not all important. The question was what measure of support to the revived Ministry I on my side and my Muslim colleague on the other could bring to ensure stability. In justice to Sir Abdur Rahim I may say that he was so eager to remove this communal suspicion regarding himself that he assured me that he would not introduce any controversial legislation or other measures of a communal character until after the Statutory Commission came and made its report stating at the same time that it would not be prudent to have this reduced to writing as it might cause defection in his camp.

CONSIDERATIONS OF STABILITY.

My refusal to accept office with him in spite of this assurance could not therefore be due to any communal bias but to one supreme consideration of securing a stable ministry which I realise could not be assured by the coalition of my friends with Sir Abdur Rahim's meagre following among the Muslim members of the Council. Indeed Sir Abdur Rahim in his desire to serve on the revived Ministry in Bengal approached prominent Hindu leaders including Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan and on Sunday, 23rd, that is, two days after I declined to accept office, a draft of the proposal made to these leaders by Sir Abdur Rahim was brought to me for consideration. It was to the effect that during the life time of the ministry no "legislation or measure likely to bring about communal strife" would be initiated. If even in the face of this I did not see my way to agree to work with Sir Abdur Rahim it was clearly from constitutional and not communal consideration.

NO INSULT TO MUSLIMS.

Sir Abdur Rahim's version published in press does not at all refer to the various points that I discussed with him and in particular to the Muslim support he expected to secure. In the result I was not satisfied that a substantial Muslim support was at his command. It is not correct to suggest that the subject matter of discussion at the interview was merely the question of portfolios. I told him that earlier in the morning, I had already communicated my difficulties to His Excellency about my acceptance of office with Sir Abdur Rahim. My action therefore cannot be constructed as an insult to the Muslim community.

I take this opportunity of assuring my Muslim brethren that I shall do all I can to uphold the honour and dignity of both the Muslim and Hindu communities and strive to inaugurate an era of peace and good will, co-operation and reconciliation between the two great sections of our composite nationality.

I would conclude this statement by appealing to all Muslims of light and leading to sink all personal issues and to co-operate with all groups who desire to extract as much as possible from the present constitution for the common good of the people of this province.—A.P.

HOW TO QUICKLY STOP DIGESTIVE TROUBLES

Provided that the full facts of the cause the trouble are known and understood, e's a remedy for practically every rift e's lute, whether it's a matter of vital l importance or a commonplace thing y, indigestion. If it's indigestion, est and easiest way to relieve it ing 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the eliminator of all digestive surated' Magnesia stops indi- nfailing certainty, because it se of the dead-lock by neu- and preventing fermenta- Magnesia acts speedily be- ht to the root of the ng time; no unnecessary ment this recognised ach the trouble is organs function as emist sells 'Bisu- der and tablets.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE UPANISHADS.

UNIVERSE IS A CINEMATOGRAPH.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S THIRD LECTURE.

Swami Sharvananda of the Ramkrishna Mission, the third of his series of lectures this evening at the University Library Hall on "The Philosophy of the Upanishads" the main point of his lecture to-day was that inspite of the several theories and different interpretations offered by the several thinkers in Vedanta philosophy, they all agreed that there is entire unity between the Universe and its primal cause, the Supreme Being or Brahman.

SCIENTIFIC SUPERSTITION.

The Swamiji started by recounting what he said in his previous two lectures and stated that from material polysm to material monism or qualified monism all the thinkers from the Vedic to the Upanishadic period had come. Sankara in his theory of Mayavada made it clear that matter is merely an aberration spirit, the former being visible and the latter invisible. The Universe according to this theory is not what it seems. Modern science is also slowly approaching this position, when it admits that whatever we attribute to things we see is merely an interpretation of our senses and the mind, while the inner reality is an altogether different substance. Matter is what undergoes change; the mind also undergoes change, therefore mind also is matter and must not be confused with the soul. Thought energy is also, therefore material energy. This is the stand that the Vedic thinkers took and avoided the philosophical absurdity or the scientific superstition of regarding that only is real that can be perceived or even conceived. They went beyond and said that there is something transcendental of which the universe is a mere shadow.

UNITY IN VARIETY.

The Vedic thinkers regard the mind as mere reflecting agency and not a self-luminous body—the self-luminous substance being the individual Atman which is not to be mixed up with the mind. This Atman or the real inner being is a mere part of reflection of the great or Supreme Atman. Motion, configuration, differentiation in name and form are all responsible for the experience of diversity but all this can be experienced as dissolved into a Supreme Consciousness called the Samadhi stage of life. Then all the five senses are obliterated. This is the basis of the Vedanta theory of life and existence. In that state all feeling of diversity disappears and this is no morbidity of the mind. Yogic philosophers have thrown a challenge to the world by asserting that this state can be experienced by any one, even the most blatant of aethesists, if only he will take to it.

UNIVERSE—A PANORAMA.

Just as in a cinematographic show we find that the whole screen is pervaded by moving pictures by an outside agency, so this Universe is a panorama consequent on the motive power of His Will. One only must be sufficiently self-introspective to realise all this. Very many theories have been propounded to explain this phenomenon by the several *Acharyas* of different schools to make all people understand its central principle by speaking to them from various viewpoints. Later on it appears, as though the propounders themselves do not agree among themselves but that is really not so. They only adopt different methods and different illustrations to prove the same proposition. To give an example, Vallabha says that the difference between the Supreme Being and the individual being is that of degree and not of kind; Oudahomi says it is like the difference between the river and ocean, the river losing its identity in the ocean and yet preserving its separate existence; Baladeva and Gauranga dismiss the difference by only saying that it is inexplicable, mysterious; Shankara considers the supreme being as Shiva and the individual being as Jeeva but says that they are entirely identical. All of them however lay down the same thing that the Supreme cause of this phenomena is Infinity, Transcendentalism and this is the farthest limit, so far reached in attempts made at explaining the wonderful phenomenon of this Universe—the acme of philosophy.

TRAINING OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

GOVERNMENT'S RETROGRADE POLICY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

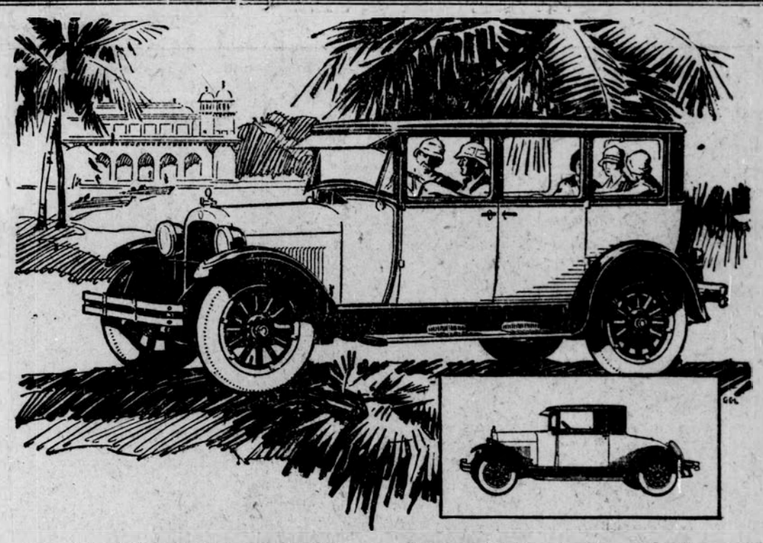
Sir,—The Women's Educational Conference recently held in Ahmedabad had passed a resolution requesting Government to increase the number of teachers under training in the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad and to continue paying them stipends, which have been discontinued. As if in reply to this request of the Conference the Government Educational Department has, this year, ruthlessly cut down the number of fresh admissions in the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad. I learn that this year even the Second Year Class has been discontinued and only about eight fresh students have been admitted for being trained as teachers in that College. May I ask the Educational Department with all the earnestness that I can command whether they really believe that the mellennium has been reached in the matter of training women teachers and they no more find it necessary to train more women for the profession of teachers. Before Dr. Paranjpye's Primary Education Act was passed, every year about eighty fresh students were admitted to that College in addition to some twenty women who were trained along with men in the District Training Schools, which have been closed during Dr. Paranjpye's regime. All of these trained women teachers could easily get appointments for them as Government then paid stipends to most of them and also guaranteed appointments for them. But after the ill-fated Primary Education Act was passed Government not only discontinued paying stipends and guarantee appointments to these women teachers but even gradually cut down the number of fresh admissions in the College. The climax has been reached this year when only eight fresh students are admitted in that College. The discontinuation of the payment of stipends practically debarred poor women outside the city of Ahmedabad from joining the College. But even under that disadvantage some women from outside did join the College incurring debts. But this year in spite of there being a very large number of applicants, who had passed the Vernacular, Final Examination for Girls, for admission the College, the Educational Department restricted the the admission only to State, Municipal and Mission teachers and thus brought down the number of fresh admissions to only eight.

It is pertinent to point out here that the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women is the only institution for training women teachers for the whole of Gujarat except the Baroda State and the Gujarati Girls' in the city of Bombay and the Thana District. Of course there are two Mission Training Colleges for Women—one at Godhra and the other at Borsad. But they are meant only for Indian Christian women teachers serving in Mission Girls' Schools. The number of women teachers in the Local Board, Municipal and State Girls' schools in Gujarat is roughly 800, of whom 250 are untrained teachers. (I do not take into account men teachers serving in Girls Schools. Their number also is very large. I have not, at present, with me the number of teachers in the Gujarati Girls' Schools of Bombay and the Thana District. But I believe that number must be at least two hundred or even more. Let alone the question of expansion of female education in Gujarat. I maintain that even to continue the 'status quo' the Educational Department should become more liberal in the matter of fresh admission in the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women.

The number of women teachers in Local Board, Municipal and State Schools in Gujarat is roughly 800. Calculating wear and tear owing to deaths, retirements and resignations at the rate of 5 per cent. (though among women the percentage of wear and tear must be much greater than among men), to maintain the 'status quo' in these schools. Government must train forty fresh teachers every year. The number of teachers in the Gujarati Girls' Schools in the city of Bombay and the Thana District must be at least two hundred. Government must train at least 10 fresh teachers every year. In addition to these schools there are many other privately managed Girls' schools in the city of Bombay and the Thana Districts and in Gujarat. The number of teachers in those schools must be at least 100. For this Government must train at least 5 teachers every year. So in all even to maintain the 'status quo', it is necessary to train at least fifty-five fresh teachers every year. But the Educational Department has ruled that only eight fresh teachers will be trained in 1927.

May I ask the authorities in the Educational Department whether they are satisfied if only the 'status quo' is maintained in regard to the number of trained and untrained teachers in the Girls Schools. Let the inspectors in the Girls' Schools honestly answer my question. Do they find the teaching in the Girls Schools quite efficient? Every inspecting officer who has some knowledge of the teaching in the Girls' schools in Gujarat will have to admit that the teaching there is much below the mark and the untrained teachers do their work most inefficiently. In view of these glaring facts, I fail to understand the mentality of those, who are responsible for this ruthless cutting down of the number of fresh admissions in the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women. If the Educational Department is sincere in its professions of encouraging female Education in Guiarat, the first thing it should do is to revive the system of paying stipends to women studying in the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women and admit every year at least 60 fresh students for traning in that College. Will the Gujarati Minister of Education see to this?—Yours, etc.,

Baroda. SHARDA MEHTA.



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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

BUDGET ESTIMATES ADOPTED.

The Budget of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the year ending 30-9-27 was considered at an adjourned meeting of the Committee held at the Congress House on Thursday night, Mr. J. B. Patel presiding.

At the outset the Committee resolved that the present expenditure on the establishment be continued till the end of March, 1927.

The Committee also resolved that the Tilak Swaraj Fund Trustees be requested to let the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have the copies of resolutions or Donors' letters regarding the various items making up the ear-marked amount of Rs. 1,52,835-0-11. Shown on page 24 of the statement of account for year ended 30-9-26."

That in view of the fact that no re-payments beyond the sum of Rs. 500 have been made upto date contrary to the understanding arrived at, this council recommends that immediate steps be taken to recover the balance of Rs. 19,500 from the National Medical College Council and that a sum of Rs. 300 be sanctioned for the purpose. That the Working Committee be requested to send us a confirmation of the terms under which the B. P. C. C. agreed on the 1st June 1922 to the payment of Rs. 5,00,000 to the All-India Khadi Board and also request the Trust of the Tilak Swaraj Fund to show in their books this item in its proper way that is showing it as conditional loan from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the All-India Khadi Board."

The Secretary then moved the adoption of the budget which showed on the expenditure side. Rs. 19,290 which included Rs. 4,800 as salary of staff and Rs. 5,900 as grants to various institutions. On the income side a sum of Rs. 19,744-0-0 was shown, thus leaving Rs. 454 as surplus of income over expenditure.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe moved that the figure of salary be reduced from Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 4,200.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar moved that the items for grant to Kelavani Mandal and rebate to Lokomanya Kanyashala be rejected.

Mr. Lalji Pendse seconded.

After a heated dicussion on the amendment the chairman ruled it out of order.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe's amendment was on being put to vote rejected by a majority.

The budget was then adopted unanimously as it was proposed.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

"In connection with the last meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress held in Calcutta on the 19th December, 1926, an unauthorised and baseless report was published in the newspapers (possibly all over India) purporting to suggest that I had resigned my Secretaryship of the All-India Trade Union Congress. It was not my intention to contradict that report, as it was my impression that a particular interested group had taken upon itself the task of spreading since the beginning of last year, misleading and malicious reports concerning myself and the organisations with which I am closely connected. I felt that I undertook to correct all of them a good deal of my time would be taken up to the detriment of my usual work. As I have been receiving now several enquiries from Karachi, Lahore, Delhi Trichinopoly; Negapatam, Calicut and many other places in regard to the matter, I think it necessary to inform the public and the Trade Unions in particular that the entire report was inaccurate, and the reference with regard to myself was unfounded, as I still hold the position of the Secretary of the Congress, the central office of which is at 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, where all communications intended for the central office are to be sent as heretofore."

SUSPENSION OF MOTOR-LIGHT REGULATION.

ANTI-DAZZLE DEVICE CALLED FOR.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

The Secretary, Western India Automobile Association, has issued the following to the press:—

The Police regulation compelling the screening of lights on Motor Vehicles in certain defined manner is now suspended in the Bombay Dt. and motorists are at present free to utilise any form of device that effectively prevents glare.

The Committee of this Association, however, find it necessary to remind users that the suspension of the regulation is not intended to permit the unrestricted use of glaring lights. The Police authorities still possess all necessary powers to deal with offenders, and we are informed, have every intention of enforcing those powers in cases where the use of such lights constitutes a public danger or nuisance. The alteration merely permits the use of any effective device instead of specifying the particular form of device that must be used.

It is hoped that by the end of the year it will be possible to evolve a revised regulation which, while preventing dangerous dazzle, will afford effective illumination in badly lighted thoroughfares.

The Committee of this Association will be glad to receive particulars of any anti-dazzle devices that have been tried and found effective. They will also be glad to receive information regarding any existing regulations in other cities that correctly and effectively define what constitutes and what does not constitute a dazzling light, and of any tests that have been found satisfactory in determining that point.

It is understood that the suspension of the old regulation is for one year only, in order to give the motoring community time to demonstrate something better. Unless this is done to the satisfaction of the authorities, it is to be feared that the old regulation will be restored, and in that case this association has been given to understand that it will be much more rigidly enforced than formerly. The whole motoring community is, therefore, interested in finding a satisfactory anti-dazzle device. A subcommittee of this Association are actively engaged in investigations of this subject, and will welcome co-operation both from the trade and motorists generally.—A. P.

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SIND NOTES.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

Preparations for the Harticultural Show are going on briskly. People from different parts of Sind take interest in the Show and send specimen of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and flower-pots for competition. The Show is fixed up for 23th instant at 4 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Karachi Municipal elections are fixed for April next. Hard canvassing has already started. This new-elected Municipality will sit for one year only, and when the new Municipal Act comes into force, next year, there will be fresh elections. The President and the members of the Karachi Municipality tried to prolong the period of the sitting Municipality to one year more. But the Government did not accede to the request.

HON. J. L. RIEU.

Hon. J. L. Rieu was in our midst a couple of days back. A deputation on behalf of the Hindu Association consisting of Principal S. C. Shahani, Seth Gidamal Fatehchand and others waited on him. He was also entertained to tea by members of the Karachi Club.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

A YEAR OF VARIED ACTIVITIES.

REPORT FOR 1926.

The following extracts are gleaned from the Report of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1926 which was presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber.

RAILWAY RATES TRIBUNAL.

The Committee addressed the Government of India drawing their attention to the statement made by H. E. the Viceroy in his inaugural speech at the opening of the current session of the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding the establishment of a Rates Advisory Committee. The Committee were at a loss to understand why the Government of India had set aside that clear recommendation of the Acworth Committee for a Tribunal on the same lines and with similar powers as in England and they were afraid that Government were moved to the course of action by pressure from the vested interests represented by Company-managed railways through an unreasonable nervousness on their part regarding the effect of the so-called political considerations on rates. The Committee urged that no such considerations should make the Government to take a narrow view of the functions of the proposed tribunal and that it should be constituted with full powers to regulate and modify rates in a way that was equitable to all interests concerned and would at the same time conduce to the greatest economic development of the country.

In reply to this letter the Railway Board informed them that with the concurrence of the Central Advisory Committee the Government of India had decided to constitute a Rates Advisory Committee in the first instance as it was considered that until experience had been gained it was the right method of proceeding. The Committee in reply stated that the constitution of the Rates Advisory Committee was very defective in that there were only 2 permanent members one of whom would represent the railway interests. They were of opinion that there should be also at least one permanent member thoroughly conversant with the railway questions as they affected trade and industries if their grievances were to have adequate consideration. They accordingly suggested that it should be composed of 3 persons of whom one should be an Indian businessman who must be a permanent member and not chosen from the panel for each separate occasion. The Committee of 3 permanent members might be assisted, if necessary, by the principal commercial bodies for particular questions and who might sit for the occasion something like Assessors. The Railway Board replied that it was proposed to select the commercial member for individual investigation from panels elected or nominated by the principal commercial bodies. The representative elected or nominated should be conversant with commercial practice. It was explained that the procedure adopted was the most suitable for ensuring adequate representation of commercial interests on the Advisory Committee.

DEFLATION OF RS. THREE CRORES

The Committee addressed a telegram on the 22nd September 1926 to the Government of India protesting against the reported deflation of rupees three crores which was identical with the sales of Reserve Bills.

On 21st October 1926 the Committee addressed to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy over the signatures of Presidents of 12 Commercial Associations of Bombay, protesting against the repeated deflations of Currency ending with Rupees five crores on the 18th October against created securities. It was stated therein that that deflation was neither supported nor warranted by the Currency Commission's recommendations. The signatories felt convinced that all the deflations was dictated by persistence in maintaining exchange at the existing artificial rate and apprehended very serious consequences therefrom to agriculture, trade and industries.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CURRENCY.

The Committee sent a telegram to the Government condemning the recommendations of the majority of the Commission. They further stated that the standard recommended was not an absolute gold standard as claimed but an exchange standard because currency authorities were given the option to tender gold exchange instead of gold. They considered it even worse than the pre-war gold exchange standard because pre-war srandard was confined to sterling currency only while the new system proposed offering currency of any country with a free gold market involving holding of the country's Currency Reserves in several countries and thereby increasing risks to India's Currency Reserves in the event of another big war when some currencies might again suffer the fate of the France, if not Rouble or Mark. Arguments advanced for the 18d. ratio were, in their opinion, an outstanding example of "suppressio veri and suggestio falsi" leading lay public to believe that some interest must suffer anyhow and it did not matter which and suppressing the important fact that interests adversely affected were those of the producer and cultivator being the largest and the poorest section of the population whose interests should have precedence with any Government alive to its responsibilities. They did not see any use for the suggested new State Bank and considered the present Imperial Bank with necessary modifications and restrictions most suitable to the country. They also opposed the suggestion of demonetizing of the sovereign and half sovereign, and condemned the remarks of the majority of the Commission on the dissenting minute of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. The Committee in an exhaustive confirming letter elaborated the points covered in the telegram which was published fully in the Press.

CURRENCY BILL.

The Government of Bombay forwarded for the Chamber's opinion a copy of Currency Bill of the Government of India to amend the Indian Coinage Act 1906 and the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1923 for certain purposes and to lay upon the Governor General in Council certain obligations regarding the purchase of gold and sale of gold or gold exchange. The Committee in forwarding their opinion reiterated their views already expressed on the question regarding the establishment of a gold standard and gold currency in India. They stated that the gold bullion standard was absolutely unacceptable to them even temporarily unless satisfactory assurances from Government regarding the free inflow of gold into India for monetary purposes without any let or hindrance or any discretion to the Currency authority to divert the balance of trade in favour of India by purchasing what were called gold securities abroad were given. They strongly protested against the rate of 1s. 6d. recommended by the Currency Commission, because it was a rate that would, in their opinion, be extremely harmful to the millions of producers of India. After briefly summarising the arguments for 1s. 4d. ratio and the incalculable harm that would be done to India by fixing the ratio at 18d. they emphatically protested against the proposed legislation which was brought forward to give effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commission to confirm the ratio at 1s. 6d.

RUPEE TENDER SYSTEM.

The attention of the Committee having been drawn to a reply given by the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra to a member of the Assembly on the subject of Rupee Tender, they addressed the Government of India stating that the reply entirely begged the whole question. What was wanted was that Government should accept the lowest satisfactory tender but that the price indicated in such tenders should not be in foreign currency but in Indian currency and include all charges upto delivery in India. The Committee were, therefore, unable to understand how there could be any sacrifice of economy in accepting such satisfactory lowest tenders and would be glad to have a clearer indication of what Government had in mind so that they could, as businessmen, see whether any sacrifice was really entailed. On the information at present before them the Committee were unable to see any such sacrifice and were forced to the conclusion that the issue of economy was merely raised to justify further delay in that most important matter. They felt that the argument of unsatisfactory quality had also been trotted forward merely to evade the real issue because in the present state of industries in Europe and in view of the great anxiety of European manufacturers to secure orders the Committee found it impossible to believe that they would refuse orders merely because the quotation was called for in Indian currency and was for delivery in India.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.

The Committee of the Chamber having been invited to give their opinion on the condition of the Indian Textile Industry by the newly appointed Indian Tariff Board, submitted an exhaustive written statement stating that the most important cause of the present very severe depression in the Cotton Mill Industry was to be found in the Exchange manipulations by the Government during the past few years. They pointed out that the deflation of currency had been repeatedly attempted, money market made tight and consequently the holding power of both the manufacturers and dealers had been severely reduced and the purchasing power of the ryot had been considerably affected. This had in its turn created falling markets, losses to merchants and serious curtailment thereby of the capital at their command and to that extent reduced the quantities of goods they ordinarily had in stock for their business. They further emphasised the fact that this position had been made worse by the competition of countries whose currency had seriously depreciated.

The Committee therefore considered that the remedies needed were a stopping of the manipulation of the Indian Exchange and suitable means to counter-act the unfair competition of countries with depreciated currencies. As regards the remedial measures suggested by the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Committee emphasised that the most essential step was such protection to local industries as would off-set the practical bounty given to foreign competitors by the Indian Rupee being placed at 1s. 6d. instead of the pre-war rate of 1s. 4d. They further considered it essential that a duty to the extent of the advantage that depreciated currency gave to the goods imported from such countries should also be imposed. They also considered most of the other suggestions of the Millowners' Association worthy of sympathetic consideration by the Tariff Board. They did not attach much importance, however, to the removal of customs duty on machinery and millstores, because in their opinion it would not bring any appreciable relief to the industry. The Committee were opposed to any export duty on cotton. They did not fear any check on consumption from the increased import duty because no such check was apparent when the duty had been successively raised from 5 to 7 1|2 per cent. and then to 11 per cent.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, President of the Chamber and Mr. Walchand Hirachand were nominated by the Committee to give oral evidence before the Board on behalf of the Chamber.

REPATRIATION OF KARNATAK LABOURERS FROM ASSAM

BIJAPUR, Feb 3.

The Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will meet at Belgaum on February 13 to settle the programme of Gandhiji's tour in Karnatak. Other subjects that will come up before the Committee are the venue of the fifth Karnatak Provincial Conference and the repatriation of the Karnatak coolies in Assam.—Free Press.

If the question is Cooking, the answer is Cocogem.

We do not know who found it was an advantage to fry the majority of dishes, but every good Cook now knows that he must cook with Cocogem to obtain the best results.

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ENCOURAGEMENT OF URDU

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

"Zamindar" of Lahore and "Tej" of Delhi have given publicity to the news that the father of Abdur Rashid has issued an appeal to the Mussalmans of India to collect funds with a view to defending his son. But "Hamdard" (Delhi) states on a very reliable authority that there is no truth whatsoever in the news. "It is all bogus. The accused's father has not issued any such appeal at all." It is, however, true that some local Mussalmans of Delhi are independently collecting funds for the purpose of obtaining the best legal aid, but so far the response has been very meagre.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN SAMAJIST.

"Shri Pandit Murari Lal Sharma who was a great Arya Samaj worker of Delhi, breathed his last at the age of 70. He had dedicated all that he had to the cause of Arya Samaj. He was a great student of Islam, having studied the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet. He was the founder of a school at Secunderabad, U. P., where instruction was imparted on the lines of Gurukul, Hardwar. He died of pneumonia on the morning of January 23 at his residence in Delhi. Almost all the prominent Arya Samajists of the town took part in the funeral ceremonies. The "arthi" procession was very long and consisted of Hindus of all sections."—"Tej."

DONATION TO NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

"Hamdard" publishes the details of the interesting marriage ceremony of Masihul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan's daughter when unusually large number of Hindu and Muslim guests were present. Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hakim Ghulam Kibriya Khan, the father of the bridegroom have each contributed, in commemoration of the marriage, a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the National Muslim University of Delhi. This example is worthy of emulation and it is gratifying to see that Haji Rafiuddin of Delhi has, while celebrating a religious function, donated Rs. 500 to the said University.

"Bande Mataram" (Lahore) understands that about a hundred prostitutes who were residing in the prohibited areas in spite of the orders of the Municipality, have been served with notices to vacate their premises within a month after the service of the notices. The owners of the houses have also been served with notices and if they fail to get their premises vacated within the time-limit allowed they will be prosecuted under Section 109 of the Punjab Municipal Act.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF URDU.

A new Urdu monthly, "Zat Pat Torak", has recently made its appearance in Lahore under the editorship of Lala Sant Ram, B.A. The object of the magazine is to work for the freedom of the Hindu society from the bondage of caste system. The annual subscription is Rs. 1|8.

"Urdu" of Aurangabad which is just to hand, contains this welcome news that H. E. Sir Rajah Kishan Prasad, Vamin-us-Saltanat, G.C.I.E., Sadr-e-Aazam, Hyderabad State, has very graciously handed over a princely donation of Rs. 5,000 to Nawab Masud Yar Jang to be given to the Anjuman-e-Taraqqui-e-Urdu for being utilised in the cause of Urdu language. Will other well-wishers of Urdu follow suit?

In the course of a signed article in "Hamdard" (Delhi), Maulana Muhammad Ali gives his views on the Indian troops being despatched to China "for defensive purposes only." He says: "I admit that we are slaves and that apparently we are unable to break off the shackles of our slavery. But we do not wish, even for a moment, to see China in a state of slavery like ourselves."

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APPRECIATION OF WORK OF INDIAN MUSICIANS.

Professor Balkrishnabova Kapleswari and his brother Shanker Rao, proprietors of Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya of Bombay, were on a long tour in Rangoon and Clacutta in December and January last. First they went to Rangoon, and performed there several concerts, displaying their skill in both vocal and instrumental music. Prof. Kapleswari treated the audiences with scientific Indian music and showed what real Indian music is composed off.

In Calcutta they gained fresh laurels. Prof. Shanker Rao began with harmoniu followed by performances of Jaltarang Tabaltaranga. Ther performances e tributes of praise from well-known mus like Prof. Balkrishna and Prof. L. sra. Sangit Acharya of the Samm paid a tribute to the performanc the Professors and presented the medals.

They have now returned to have started their work in Thakurdwar as before, a giving concerts for the b in the near future.

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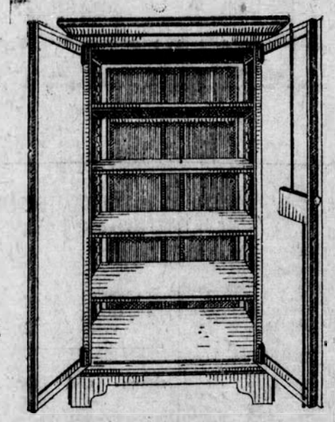

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FAMINE IN BIJAPUR.

VILLAGERS LEAVE THEIR HOMES.

WANTED SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, February 1.

The work of the Congress volunteers under the guidance of Sjt. Shriniwas Rao Kowjalji, President of K. P. C.C. stimulated the people to move to action. They are moving in the right direction without waiting for the Congress workers to lead them. So far, the Congress workers have visited not less than 75 villages and the detailed information as to the condition of crops, cattle and people is gathered in a most satisfactory manner. Almost every strong arm in the village which could earn a living has migrated. Every village presents a deserted appearance. Some of the villagers have gone to Bombay and some others have retreated to Londa, Haveri, Byadgi Dandeli and Hubli, with the hope of finding living wages. The scarcity of the most acute kind is sure to be felt from the last week of February after which the people are sure to starve.

COLLECTOR'S EVASIVE REPLIES.

Independently of any advice, the inhabitants of four villages—Darga Jaljeri, Ittangihal and Yatnal—waited upon the Collector in deputation at Jalikot headed by Dr. Ranade. The Collector as usual gave evasive replies to the demands of the agriculturists who had moved to a great distance to see him with the hope of promise of immediate relief. The most important thing about the deputation was that they had a constructive proposal to offer to the Collector. The deputation requested the Head of the District to take up the work of the Yatnal-road which would increase the traffic if good harvests come by the next year. The Collector said that he would refer the matter to the District Local Board which, however, with its scanty resources would not be able to move in the matter.

And again, the Veershaiva Tanen Sangha, under the leadership of Mr. Kimgi a Lingayat pleader of Bagalkot, has taken up the work of anna valuation of crops; and has decided to bring to the notice of the revenue officials the true state of affairs in the rural area. They have begun their visits and have resolved to turn their attention to places where the Congress workers could not visit till now. So, it is hoped that in a few days, the whole district will be brought under close inspection. If more people are coming forth to co-operate with the Congress workers, it will be a great help both to officials and the people.

What is strange in the whole affair is that the famine committee appointed at a public meeting on 9th January is practically doing nothing except volunteering the information submitted to them by the workers in the district. The members of the committee ought to move more vigorously and visit the distant corners of the district to add weight to their words.

People of Nidgundi, Badgandi and Bilgi and Sirur have sent a memorial to the Collector praying for immediate relief work and suspensions and remissions of revenues. The whole district is now crying for bread and it is given stones. The famine conditions have brought one thing into relief. They have brought to light the real representatives of the people. They can easily be now distinguished from the place and title hunters. Some of the latter have been doing the greatest disservice to their fellow countrymen by engaging themselves in the unholy purpose of enhancing and doubling the local cess. It is time for the people to open their eyes and see things in their true light.

In a discussion that took place at Muddehihal, the Collector challenged, it is reported, the statement that famine conditions existed. A local pleader requested the Collector to be present at Civil Court on Tuesday, a day of small causes, where every summons is returned with the remark from the bailiff that the defendant has left the village to earn a living. At that time, the sub-judge, it is reported, was present and did not challenge the statement.

The Collector of Bijapur talks very highly of 'Tangadgi Bridge.' I do not want to minimise the importance of huge work under consideration; but the Collector ought not to forget that such works need more skilled labour. It may not be taken up very early. In the second place, is it desirable to concentrate all labourers in one place so as to leave the fields of the agriculturists fallow and unworked for in the summer. What I earnestly appeal to the Collector is that without now wasting his valuable energy, which he may better utilise, on fantastic schemes which are incapable of rendering the services needed at the hour, he should divert his attention to smaller works which would help the agriculturists to keep to their homes and give them the bread they are in immediate need of.

WANTED SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

A resolution praying for suspensions and remissions of land revenue assessment has also been adopted by the Local Board of India and a notice of similar resolution is also given in the District Local Board by an influential member.

Mr. H. L. Painter, Commissioner, S.D., is coming to open the ophthalmic hall of of the Blind Relief Association. It is to be seen whether he will be only recipient of meaningless praises from the local bodies or whether will they take the opportunity of ventilating the grievances of the district with a demand for immediate redress. He is the head of the Southern Division. An attempt is sure to be made to minimise the distress prevailing in the district. It is hoped that people will bestir early and bring to the Commissioner's notice the true state of affairs.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY IN HOT WATER.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court came up the hearing of the appeal filed by the fruit-sellers of Broach in an interesting case where they sought for an injunction against the Broach Municipality restraining it from levying terminal tax on fruits.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. Thakorlal M. Choksi of Broach appeared for the appellants (the plaintiffs) while Mr. G. N Thakor, Advocate represented the respondents (the Municipality).

The Municipality of Broach having resolved to substitute terminal tax for octroi published a public notice on the 1st of December 1922 inviting objections to the rules framed by them, and showing a schedule of 20 items liable to be taxed which also mentioned the articles exepted. In this schedule, the item No. 20 was marked "Miscellaneous" and it included all articles which were neither exempted nor mentioned in the other items. The Government by a resolution dated 18th April 1923 sanctioned the schedule and the rules subject to the deletion of item No. 20 from the schedule. The Municipality, thereafter, again referred this item to Government for their sanction, without publishing a fresh notice or inviting objections over again, and representing that the inhabitants had no objection to it. The fruit sellers then filed a suit against the Municipality for a declaration that the tax was illegal and for an injunction restraining them from levying it in future

It was contended for the Municipality that fruits were not mentioned in the items to be taxed, nor could they be included in vegetables which were exempted, and, therefore, they were liable to be taxed under the head "Miscellaneous." The Municipality also raised technical objections on the ground of limitation and want of notice.

PLAINTIFFS' CONTENTION.

The plaintiffs contended that as fruits were not expressly specified in any of the items to be taxed, they thought that they would be exempted along with vegetables.

Their Lordships, giving judgment, observed that when later on the Municipality obtained sanction for the tax on a further representation, it was a new tax. It was, therefore, obligatory on the Municipality to issue a fresh notice as required by section 60 of the Act. On these grounds Their Lordships allowed the plaintiffs' appeal with costs throughout.

As a result of this decision, the Broach Municipality will have to refund about a lakh and half of rupees which they have so far levied in respect of the tax on "Miscellaneous" articles which is now declared illigal.

DHARWAR SCHOOL BOARD.

(From Our Own Corresponden..)

DHARWAR, Feb. 2.

The School Board of the D. L. B. Dharwar had 24 applications before it for the post of the one administrative officer. By the casting vote of the Chairman Mr. Betgeri, B.A., LL.B., was recommended for the post. Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi had proposed that the best of the men should be selected. But the names of Mr. M. Ramachandran, B.A. B.T., who is a scout master, holds diplomas in kindergarten and is a member of the Mysore School Board, that of Mr. Nandimath, M.A., in Canarese and now a lecturer in Kolhapur College, and that of Mr. Kesari, B.A. LL.B., once Head Master, A. V. School, Haveri, have been rejected.

The District Local Board which met the other day accepted the recommendation in spite of the fact that the subject was not on the agenda and in spite of the protests of one of the members and when eleven members were absent. The President ruled that it could be taken up and the resolution passed, the Vice-President dissenting.

ARMY CANTEEN BOARD DISSOLVED

BACK TO UNIT CONTRACTOR'S SYSTEM.

DELHI, February 4.

The Government of India announce their decision to revert to the system of unit contractors with certain improvements in the place of the Army Canteen Board which is being dissolved.—A. P.

WOMAN FRANCHISE BILL DEFEATED

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

The motion recommending the removal of sex disqualification, was lost in the Burma Legislative Council, by 31 against 16 votes.

The Home Member, on behalf of the Government, opposed the motion, and he was supported by the Buddhist members who said the Buddhist scriptures did not allow women to take part in administrative affairs.—Free Press.

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26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anæmia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast-Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19597.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

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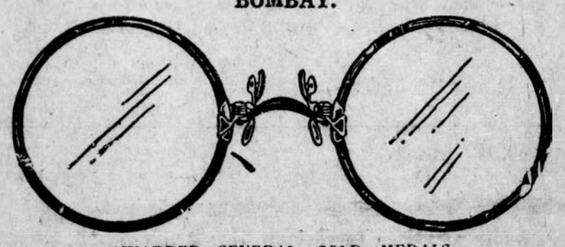

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MR SAKLATWALA ANSWERED.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in the last issue of the "People" under the heading, "Imparacticable Idealism," as follows:—

"Students of international politics are well aware of the tendencies of the European nations. Even the Socialists and the Communists are not free from warlike ambitions and tendencies. Leaders of Soviet Russia have openly confessed that Capitalism and capitalistic domination must be uprooted by the same weapons which capitalism uses to keep the proletariat down and to exploit them. They not only believe in a "class war." but they consider it to be necessary and highly desirable. Wars are often fomented by national ambitions whether they are wars of offence or defence. The Socialists of Europe and America are not all of them pacifists of the kind of Mr. Saklatvala. We know that the total strength of sincere believers in the peace-at-any-cost and war-under-no-circumstances propaganda is a mere drop in the ocean, in the West. In India and other countries of the East there are thousands of people who are pacifists at heart by conviction and faith. They do not advertise themselves and their principles. Still the pacifism of the 'no war under any circumstances' kind has not yet found a stable footing anywhere in the civilised world. According to my reading, the present civilisation is essentially a civilisation of war. The word "war" is generally used to describe a war of soldiers using arms and destructive weapons from both sides. Europe has, however, taught us that deadlyand most destructive wars may be waged without the use of fire-arms and by economic and apparently peaceful weapons. Countries can be blockaded and nations starved. Economic boycott can be made, as effective as a war with fire-arms. This however, can only be done by nations armed with economic superiority. Silver bullets and industrial bullets are even more potent and effective than little fire-arms. Under the circumstances, other nations, inferior in this respect, and in a position of subordination, politically and economically, have to defend themselves against these economic wars.

MR. SAKLATVALA ANSWERED.

I was surprised to find Mr. Saklatvala propounding the theory that any boycott of British goods by Indians is unrighteous as it injures British workmen. Let us examine a little more carefully into this theory.

British workers turn out goods which are consumed by the Indian masses. They are engaged in mass production of articles which they do not consume but which are meant for consumption by other nations and bring profit to their employers. Any attempt to reduce this consumption of British goods by the Indian people will, according to Mr. Saklatvala, be harmful to the British worker and indefensible On this theory, no industries should be started in India which are likely to affect injuriously the consumption of Britihs goods by Indians. Mr. Saklatwala is an internationalist. He believes—a belief in which I join with him—that the cause of workers all over the world is one and the same. But does it follow therefrom that India should not foster and develop any industries at all, which may be likely to affect the employment of workers in the other countries of the world? I am afraid the principle cannot hold good. I am not one of those who believe in the doctrine "my country above everything," yet I am firmly of opinion that the best interests of Indian workers require the development of Indian industries. This latter object cannot be achieved without some kind of protection being afforded to Indian manufacturers, at least in the beginning. This protection can be given in two ways; by tariffs against imported articles or by a boycott of foreign goods.

OBJECTIONS TO HIS "PACIFISM."

This much, so far as Mr. Saklatvala's pronouncement about the boycott of foreign goods goes. Equally fallacious, in my judgment, is his condemnation of the Indian Nationalists' efforts to Indianise the Army. It is a pity that pronouncemnets of this kind should be made in this country to bewilder those who are always vascillating between the practical and the impracticable. The one essential thing needed for India's welfare is a change in the Indian's menality from unpractical to practical, and Mr. Saklatvala is neither serving the cause of his country nor of the workers of the world by giving expression to views of this kind. We are up against formidable exploitation of our country's resources by the foreigners, both in the polical and the economic spheres, and we can have no qualms of conscience in adopting any legitimate measures that we find necessary to protect our people against this exploitation.

BE MORE PRACTICAL.

Indian politics requrie a more practical bent of mind than has so far been exhibited by those ngaged in the political and the economic uplift of this country. In these days of organised finances, organised industries and organised exploitation, it is necessary to teach Indians to organise themselves for the purposes of defence, regardless of its effects upon non-Indians. This is sheer self-preservation. We need not be offensive, but we must not hesitate in adopting all measures that may be necessary for our own safety and security against foreign aggression of all kinds, political and economic (including military).

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In the same number of the "People" Lalaji writes on the Indian Students in England as follows:

On my return from England in August last, I wrote an article under the heading f "Foreign Education" which elicited ome discussion. Certain of my conclusions have now received support from the report of the High Commissioner for India, n England, on Indian students there. It is stated in that report that there are about 1,500 students receiving education in Great Britain today. It is estimated that on an average every Indian student spends about £300 per annum, which means that the total expenditure of Indian students in Great Britain comes to about £450,000 every year. This is a large sum, and we would not grudge it if we thought that the gain in education and training was in fair proportion to the amount spent. The classification of the Indian students given by the High Commissioner also supports the conclusions arrived at by me.

I am of opinion that active efforts should be made to reduce the number of such students as go to Great Britain simply to receive ordinary education and ordinary degrees. We fully agree with the High Commissioner that the idea that the degrees of English Universities as such have a greater commercial value than those of the Indian Universities, should be actively counteracted. Only the very best students whose intellectual appetite cannot be satisfied by Indian institutions, should be encouraged to go abroad. A certain number, of course, have to go becaus only foreign degrees can qualify them the profession they want to follow. sidering that British Universities an tish institutions are reluctant to ad Indian students to an unlimited it is extremely desirable that t of those students who have should be limited, and the should be given to those w the greatest advantage f tional facilities availabl Britain.

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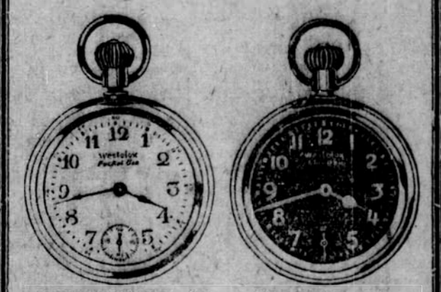

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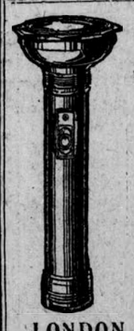

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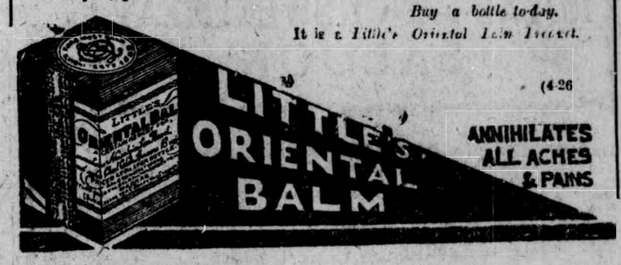

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